The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

# Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 15,838 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1943 昭和十五年十二月二十七日第三種郵便物認可 Price 15 Sen

# JAPAN PLANS NEW OPERATIONS ON GRAND SCALE, GEN. YAHAGI DECLARES IN STIRRING WAR SPEECH; SAYS AMERICA AND BRITAIN WILL SURRENDER

## REICH SUCCESS BEYOND HOPES, SAYS GOEBBELS

### If War Ended Now Axis Would Be 10 Times Stronger Than Before It Started

### BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY

### England's Bomb Warfare Balanced by Reich Submarine Activity, He States

Domei

BERLIN, April 30—In the latest edition of the German magazine "Das Reich" Dr. Goebbels strikes a balance for the Axis Powers and their enemies from the war events up to now. The Minister points out that great successes had been achieved by the Axis Powers, which had far surpassed all hopes and expectations.

The contrary was the case on the side of the anti-Axis powers. Britain had started this war from the absolutely safe position of her world-wide empire. Nobody could say that she was still fighting from the same position today. Britain had continuously suffered losses in the course of this war, and she would have to make tremendous efforts if she wanted to make up, even on a modest scale, for her gigantic losses.

**Successes Absolute**

All successes are absolute, the Minister declares; that is they are decisive for the outcome of the war, while occasional setbacks on our side will not decide the war and thus are only of a relative character. When judging the war situation in general, Dr. Goebbels continues, these facts should not be forgotten.

If this war came to a sudden end, the Axis Powers would have gained ten times more than even the greatest optimists would have believed possible at the outbreak of the war. Britain however would have lost ten times more than even the most pessimistic of pessimists on the British side could have imagined in September 1939. If the British, who have scored only insignificant successes of a temporary character, have courage to believe in their final victory, how much greater are our chances of victory, Dr. Goebbels asks.

**Germany Controls Europe**

"The largest part of Europe is firmly in our hands. Gigantic fortifications on all endangered borders enable us to operate unhampered on the Eastern front. The effects of the British bomb warfare are balanced by our submarine warfare. Today we are able, to some extent, to answer the British air attacks. The final answer will follow some day. On the outskirts of our position we have suffered slight setbacks here and there. The center itself, however, is safe. What on earth entitles the British to hope for our defeat? We are practically invincible unless we should voluntarily and without any reason give up fighting. That this will never be the case, can not be doubted by anyone," declares Dr. Goebbels.

The enemy's attempts to impress the Axis peoples by exaggerated reports on alleged Anglo-Saxon successes are called a cunning bluff by Dr. Goebbels. "Another one of these maneuvers," Dr. Goebbels states, "is the rumor which is spread time and again by our enemies, alleging that we had put our peace feelers in neutral countries which naturally—as the enemy proudly claims—had been rejected with contempt. We do not know what might induce us to discontinue a military conflict of such decisive historical importance as the present one, knowing that only a few years later another one would be forced upon us.

**Best Chance Now**

"Never again shall we have as good a chance for total victory as right now. That time is on the side of our enemies is no longer believed even by our enemies. The attrition of the spiritual and physical strength

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## *Regular Spring Rite Of Yasukuni Shrine Sees End of 2nd Day*

**On the Second Day of the regular Yasukuni Shrine Spring Grand Festival yesterday the Imperial Proxy Ritualist Masayori Takagi solemnly paid homage to the spirits of the war-dead at the Yasukuni Shrine this morning attended by the Chief Priest General Takao Suzuki, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada and others.**

**Later, members of the bereaved families were granted the special privilege of paying their respects within the inner premises of the Shrine.**

**Meanwhile, Hono Sumo or Japanese wrestling contests, dedicated to the memory of the fallen heroes, were held in the Shrine Garden.**

## AXIS U-BOATS AWAIT NEW CARRIERS OF U.S.

### Latest American Vessels, When They Appear, Will Suffer the Same Fate of 'Ranger'

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 29.—The United States announced its gigantic merchant vessels building program at the beginning of 1942. In April 1943, however, the Truman Committee in the Senate announced, with the permission of the Navy Department in Washington—in other words, with the approval of the highest authorities—that the new bottoms built not only in the United States but in Canada and Britain as well during the same period amounted to 35 per cent less than the losses suffered in the course of the year.

Similar prophesies in connection with the Axis U-boat warfare have now been made by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox who announced a program for building dozens of aircraft carriers for convoying purposes. German U-boats have now already sunk the first of these American carriers, the Ranger, after having sunk five British aircraft carriers thus far.

It remains to be seen whether Knox will be able to stop the leak in the Atlantic which, for the "united nations," has taken up the character of an Achilles heel. The German U-boats are only waiting for the chance to dispose of Knox's new auxiliary aircraft carriers in the same manner as they wiped the sea around the American east coast clean of merchant vessels in the beginning of 1942.

**Details of Sinking**

BERLIN, April 29.—In connection with the special communique on the sinking of the U.S. aircraft carrier Ranger it was learned that early Sunday morning the first wireless report was received stating that a German U-boat had ascertained the presence of an American aircraft carrier in the North Atlantic. Only a single German U-boat was operating against this huge enemy warship which, with a speed of 30 miles per hour, was sailing across the ocean escorted only by several destroyers. Toward noon the first news of the attack reached here which was supplemented as follows in the course of the afternoon:

"When the morning dawned over the waters of the North Atlantic the German U-boat started its attack against the aircraft carrier Ranger and several destroyers. Four torpedoes hit the target. Flames leapt high from the vessel and after a tremendous detonation the aircraft carrier sank. The few enemy destroyers which had not been damaged by torpedo hits had to remain at the place of the catastrophe in order to rescue the shipwrecked sailors. Not a single enemy destroyer pursued the German U-boat which safely escaped from the danger zone."

The American aircraft carrier Ranger with a displacement of 14,500

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## BRITISH FACE NEW DUNKIRK IN DIPLOMACY

### Problem of Polish Refugee Regime Throws London Into Deep Pessimism

### OBSERVATIONS ARE GIVEN

### England Anxious to Save Anti-Axis Camp From Danger of Disintegration

The British Government is facing another Dunkirk, this time in the field of diplomacy, according to a Domei report from Zurich dated April 29.

No sooner had the Soviet Government severed relations with the Polish refugee regime, throwing a bombshell into the midst of the anti-Axis camp, than the British Government undertook to mediate and has to date already held two Cabinet meetings. Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, moreover, conferred with leaders of the refugee regime on April 27 and 28 but the causes of the dispute being extremely deep-rooted there is seen little hope of solution. Already Prime Minister Churchill has made contact with President Roosevelt through John G. Wynant, United States Ambassador to London, while Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, has frequently been closeted with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

**Deep Note of Pessimism**

According to impartial reports received at Zurich from Swiss correspondents at London, a deep note of pessimism seems to be running through British political circles and the British Government is facing another Dunkirk, this time in the field of war diplomacy. Various observations have been made regarding the statement issued by the Polish refugee regime on the night of April 28 but special dispatches appearing in Swiss newspapers are pointing out the following three points:

(1) The refugee regime is adamantly claiming the Polish state boundaries as of September, 1939 and is showing no signs of making any concession to the Soviets.

(2) The refugee regime points out the fact that it has sent another note to the Soviet Government in regard to the massacre of Polish officers, lodging a protest with Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov.

(3) In regard to the second point, the refugee regime may be considered to have become somewhat less uncompromising but it is offering a fresh challenge in the form of a demand for the release of the Polish officers now participating in the war and their families.

**Swiss Paper Comments**

The London correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten reports as follows concerning the British position in the present dispute:

"The British papers, inspired by the Government are striving to ascribe the massacre near Smolensk to the concoction of the German Government but the Soviet Government has to date been unable to give any satisfactory account of the 8,300 Polish officers who had been taken prisoner by the Red Army. This the British public fully knows. The treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and Poland in July, 1941, provides for the abrogation of the German-Soviet treaty of August, 1939, for the partition of Poland but the Soviet Government is persisting in its demand for the eastern half of Poland on the basis of the Versailles systems. On the part of the British Government, too, it is entertaining doubts as to the attitude of the Kremlin toward the Anglo-Soviet treaty of May 26, 1942 repudiating territorial expansion. The Soviet Government, moreover, issued a statement on January 16, 1943 that all Poles living in Soviet territory would be accorded the

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## *8 Year-Old Coriolanus of Italy Wins Corporalship for Bravery*

### Gtalo Sabrata, Fired by Spirit of Patriotism, Helped Soldiers Lay Mines and Hunt for Enemy Ones in Exposed Danger Zone

Heroes are born, not made, and from far-off Italy comes a story of a hero which proves that the question of age has nothing to do with real heroism.

Gtalo Sabrata, the hero of our story, is eight years old, but the blood of a Coriolanus flows in his immature veins, for it enabled him to perform a feat of courage in the present war which earned him the rank of an honorary corporal despite his youth.

A certain number of Italian soldiers were laying mines in an undisclosed locality to prevent enemy operations in this sector. The little form of Gtalo Sabrata mingled with the soldiers, and his small hands handled the dangerous mines as fearlessly as though he was a veteran mine-layer. Fired by the divine spirit of patriotism, little Sabrata wanted to do something for his beloved country; but his immature years prevented his joining the army. Thus, when opportunity offered, he volunteered to help the soldiers lay the mines.

When the soldiers started to hunt for enemy mines, the boy also again insisted on doing his little bit—not withstanding the fact that the place in question was without cover and totally exposed to enemy fire.

For his courage and patriotism, the boy Gtalo Sabrata was decorated with the honorary corporalship of the Italian Army—the only 8-year boy to be a corporal in the whole world.

During the last war fought by Italy in Ethiopia, the military authorities in Italy were pestered by a 13-year old boy who begged to be allowed to accompany the soldiers going to Africa. Yielding at last to his insistent pleading, the authorities granted the necessary permission. And thus did Lorenzo Fusco, a boy of thirteen summers, join the Italian Ethiopian campaign. Lorenzo was decorated with a silver medal for valor.

## 50 JAPANESE DIE IN U.S. INTERNMENT

### Cruel Treatment Meted Out to Internees Attested to by Two Cases of Suicide

Fifty Japanese nationals have already died in internment camps in the United States, the Foreign Office disclosed on Friday on the basis of information received from the International Red Cross Society.

Of the fifty who died, two committed suicide, attesting to the cruel treatment to which the Japanese externees are subjected. Those who committed suicide are Jinnosuke Azuma and Isaku Shimizu.

The remaining 48 dead are:

Tasaku Aoki, Shuichi Baba, Masa Doi, Hatsuno • Fukumoto, ?-unsuke Hamai, Shoki Hanamoto, Fugo Hanamura, Yasu Hasegawa, Shigekazu Hazama, Yoshikazu Hirabayashi, Rikita Honda, Euchiro Horimitsu, Itsuo Inagaki, Kota Isomura, Seiichiro Ito, Kiyoshi Iwami, Torao Kanazawa, Toratarо Katakura, ? Kato, Kamaki Kinoshita, Sadamatsu Dodama, Kinoye Kubota, Jihei Kuga, Kane Maki, Gosaku Masuda, Tsutomu Matsuda, Masao Nakao, Zenshiro Nakayama, Sumi Nishii, Yukihiko Kohashikawa, Toshiro Kobata, Mikimotosuke Oita, Masako Oku, Hisahiko Okubo, Kame Okuda, Kanesaburo Oshima, A. Ouchi, Jinsaku Saito, Matagoro Sakamoto, Kenta Sato, Hamahei Shioda, Itsuji Shimoda, Mizue Umeda, Oto-

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## EPOCHAL PROGRESS MADE BY MACASSAR

### City Metamorphosing Itself Into One of Most Streamlined Cities in E. Asia

Domei

MACASSAR, April 30.—Within a short span of only one year since it was incorporated into a municipality under the Japanese Naval Administration on April 29 last year, Macassar has made epochal progress in all phases of its municipal life as a cardinal part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Due to positive welfare activities under the Japanese Administration, the number of the needy in the city has been reduced from 3,000 as at the time of the inception of the city a year ago to 2,000.

Marked improvement also has been noted in sanitation and other public welfare facilities. Parallel with the return to normalcy of life in the city, city markets have prospered with daily transactions of fresh vegetables, fish and other foodstuffs.

A well-planned program for perfecting public utility facilities has been mapped out by the Japanese authorities. A number of schools will be established in the near future, while an extensive drive to exterminate Malaria, is well under way.

The broadening of existing streets and construction of new highways

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## THE 49TH STATE

### Do Britons Regard it as They Do the 19th Hole in Golf?

By SPECTATOR

The British reaction to the statement of Colonel Robert McCormick, editor and publisher of The Chicago Tribune, made to P.M. on April 20, that he did not consider it his duty to try to conserve the British Empire and would not be at all grieved to see England added to the 48 States of the Union as the 49th State, was: "That man must be crazy, and should have his head examined."

**But apparently McCormick's is not a voice crying in the wilderness, for he has quite a respectable group of sharers in his generous sentiments. Already on March 23 Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in his speech at Panama City suggested that the current of the world was running in the direction of one state or one federation of states. George Bernard Shaw, favorite British writer among Americans, in his play: "Apple Cart" makes the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James address a similar embarrassing proposal to the British King.**

McCormick's idea of incorporating Britain into the United States, thus, is not entirely new or necessarily distasteful to the British. In fact, they go to see "Apple Cart" without resentment and they may well be playing with the idea of belonging to America.

**The British at golf are addicted to the "19th hole," that is, to get together and drink after the 18th. One suspects that the 19th hole is what they are really after. Why not vote that England become the 49th State of the Union so that they can forget all their worries in blissful dependence on Washington, always supposing that they get the drink!**

## HOSPITAL SHIP HIT BY BOMBS RETURNS HERE

### Ural Maru Bears Bloodstained Marks of Unlawful Attack By U.S. Plane

### WAS HIT WEST OF KAVIENG

### Rear Half of Starboard Side Marked by Ugly Scars—Steel Walls Bent

Its white paint scarred by bomb fragments its decks stained with blood, and with a huge temporarily-repaired bomb-hole near its stern, the hospital ship Ural Maru entered an undisclosed port in Japan on Thursday, according to a telephone report to Domei. The hospital ship, it is recalled, was unlawfully and brutally assaulted in broad daylight by an American plane on the sea west of Kavieng on April 3.

The hole made by a direct hit near the winch on the aft No. 31 hatch is more than six feet across and has been temporarily repaired with concrete. The steel walls of the washroom in the rear and the pillars and walls in that area are all bent, as if they had been made of some soft material, and the whole rear half of the starboard side is marked by ugly scars. The decks toward the stern of the hospital vessel retain numerous stains, caused by the flowing blood of those wounded and killed by the criminal enemy.

**Voice Determination**

As the ship made port the news of another new heinous attack on a hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru, came over, and the crewmen, their eyes turning quickly to the grim reminders of the experience they themselves underwent, voiced their burning determination to stop fighting only after wiping the enemy off the face of this earth.

Said Captain Kanekichi Ito and Purser Shigenori Moriyasu "In throes of death because of its continuous string of defeats you don't know what the enemy will do. Considering that the Americans attacked our ship, having previously been notified, according to international law, that we were a hospital ship, which was painted and marked more than clearly, and considering that on April 8, we were subjected to a low-altitude threat flight by another American bomber, it is only natural for the brutal enemy to attack the Buenos Aires Maru. The enemy is not human, the enemy is something which sucks human blood. We must crush them and wipe them off the face of this earth."

## BRITAIN LAYS MINES IN BALTIC SEA AREA

### Swedish Navy Immediately Begins Clearing Up Infested Waters

The British naval forces laid mines in the vast expanse of the Baltic Sea, the British Admiralty announced on Thursday. According to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei which relayed the British bulletin it is also revealed that foreign planes have laid mines in the narrow waters between Sweden and Denmark.

Upon discovering this fact, the Swedish navy immediately began to clear the mine-infested waters, the dispatch added.

**Australian Plane Missing**

A large Australian flying-boat with nine Australians and four Americans on board has been missing since it was forced to land on rough seas north of a certain harbor in northern Australia, on April 22, it was announced by the British Air Ministry, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Major-Gen. Yahagi

## N.Y. TIMES BLAMES LEWIS FOR STRIKES

### Says Miners' Wages Must Be Raised or All Men Will Stop Work by May

The coal-miners' strikes in America have assumed such serious proportions that it is thought by observers that President Roosevelt has no choice but to invoke strong measures in an attempt to end the strike, Domei reports from Buenos Aires.

The New York Times on April 29 published an editorial in which the gravity of the situation was stressed. The editorial was in substance as follows:

The United States Government has been brought face to face with John Lewis' ultimatum. The prospect is that either Lewis will fight successfully for increased wages for the miners and destroy the wage formula established by the Government or all the soft coal mines throughout the country will come to a standstill by midnight on April 30.

In the latter case the production of copper and iron in the country will be at an end within two weeks. This means that the factories turning out arms and war materials will have to be closed.

**U.S. Government to Blame**

The Government cannot hope to escape the responsibility for the situation. It has failed to act with decision in dealing with the disputes, and it has got to assume one half of the responsibility for the state of affairs.

The party directly responsible for the trouble is John Lewis.

The issue is whether the authority of the American Government in wartime is greater or smaller than the authority of Mr. Lewis, and we are now going to have a decision of this supreme issue.

The move by President Roosevelt on April 29 to advise the disputing coal miners to reach some sort of settlement quickly with the mine owners and the fact that he would have to use force to end the disputes if they were reluctant to do as told have had the effect of aggravating the whole situation instead of improving it, according to a Buenos Aires distatch to Domei.

The temper of the miners is such that many observers consider that a head-on collision between them and the Government is a thing that cannot be avoided. The general strike of workers in the soft coal mines throughout the country is timed for midnight on April 30.

More than 70,000 men walked out, without waiting for the time for the general strike to begin, and more are doing likewise.

The Government seems to be determined to use force to compel the disputing miners to return to their work, a course which is supported by the mine owners.

**Writes to John Lewis**

President Roosevelt has addressed a letter to John Lewis in which he appealed to the patriotism of the labor leader. He told Mr. Lewis that a suspension of work in the coal mines was like a crushing defeat on the field of battle. The following comment on the situation has been made by Luther Hart of the Council of Consumers of Bituminous Coal:

"A grave situation will be created by a stoppage of the production of coal at the present moment. We,

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## VICTORY IS SURE

### Present War Situation in World Described by Spokesman

### SPEAKS AT NAGOYA

### Enemy Attempts at Offensive In East Asia Crushed by Imperial Forces

The Japanese Forces are making preparations for new operations on a grand scale, Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, declared in a stirring speech at the Central Public Hall in Nagoya Friday.

The Army Spokesman dwelt exhaustively on the present war situation in the areas of the Aleutian Islands, Burma, the Southwestern Pacific, China and Manchoukuo.

He also discussed the growing estrangement and confrontation among the anti-Axis nations, the United States, Britain and Chungking, consequent on the incongruity of their war objectives by way of explaining the war situation in Europe and North Africa.

Major-General Yahagi expressed the firm conviction that the United States and Britain will surrender to Japan and that victory will be ours. His speech follows in full:

I Present War Situation In Greater East Asia.

The Japanese Empire has firmly established the structure for certain victory in both politics and war in the War of Greater East Asia. Frustrating the enemy attempts at offensive at every corner, Japanese Forces are further making preparations for new operations on a grand scale. The sphere of defense by the Army extends to the continent and Pacific islands involved in the whole circle with a radius of about 5,000 kilometers. Depending on the occasion, Japan may have to carry out large scale offensive operations starting from strategic key points established and secured in the sphere. Under the circumstances, the responsibility of the Army is greater than ever.

1. The Aleutian area:

The enemy has remarkably strengthened its war preparations in this area of late. It has pushed its air base to Amitchitka Island adjoining Narukami Island in the east and its planes in large formation are raiding islands under Japanese occupation every day. However, our units maintain high morale and are repulsing the raiders each time, realizing great war results. The area will be infested with fog for a period from late in May to September. It may be possible that the enemy, availing itself of this climate and atmospheric phenomenon, may effect a surprise landing on a Japanese-occupied island. The military authorities on the spot are especially cautious against such possible raid.

2. Burma area:

In an attempt to reconquer Burma the Anglo-Indian army had been making vain efforts since last year to carry out an offensive, sending out its crack units in the frontal area of Akyab over the Indo-Burmese border. The Japanese Forces there started an offensive since early in March and after hard and brave fighting caught up with the enemy along the Mayu River and annihilated the enemy troops. The remnant enemy troops are being mopped up and chased now. As a result of this warfare, the 6th (white men's forces), 47th, 55th, 71th and 123rd brigades and a Karagun detachment (mixed regiment) were annihilated, while the 4th, 5th and 88th brigades were routed. All this has deprived the Anglo-Indian army of its fighting strength.

The rainy season is about to come. The enemy has confessed that the retaking of Burma will be difficult even after the rainy season. The Chungking troops in the Yunnan area seem to have been

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# JAPAN IS PREPARING BIG NEW OPERATIONS

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reinforced fairly much from the north, but at the time when the Mayu River battle was in full swing they could not render any helping hand to the Anglo-Indian troops. They merely looked at the situation without doing anything co-operative with the Anglo-Indian forces. After all, it has been exposed that their joint operations are nothing other than reliance on others, self-calculation and self-preservation.

T. V. Soong, Soong Mei-ling, and General Hsiung Shih-hui, all on their visits to America, implored the American Government that the predicament of Chungking could not be relieved without recapturing Burma. Their efforts however, were in vain.

At the 81st Imperial Diet session Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo made a declaration promising independence to Burma and, in response to this, Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, and other leaders of that country visited Japan. The Burmese now are offering their all-out cooperation to Japan to attain their independence. Naturally the construction of Burma is getting well under way.

Anglo-American air forces in India are carrying on guerilla warfare persistently in an attempt to disturb the internal condition of regions under Japanese occupation, but each time their attempt is crushed by our troops.

3. Southwestern Pacific area:

Japan has already established strategic key positions in Timor Island, New Guinea, Solomons Group and islands in the Banda Sea, thereby securing the basis for the prosecution of new operations. Furthermore, the Japanese Forces are now carrying on their air force annihilation operations and are smashing the enemy bases, shooting down the enemy planes and sinking enemy warships, especially many enemy transports, cutting thereby the supply routes of the enemy. Great war results are being realized by Japanese Forces.

Anticipating that a Japanese offensive operation will be launched on Australia, that country out of fear is persistently imploring American relief and is asking time and again for reinforcements of warships and air forces. The "divine military might" and "Imperial Way" displayed by the Japanese Forces in the battles waged in this area are striking terror into the hearts of the enemy, whose belief of victory over Japan has been seriously shaken. The enemy has realized that the attack on Japan from island to island will simply entail it enormous sacrifices and long years. It is trying to utilize land bases in the continent near Japan, avoiding the attack from the invulnerable Japanese firing lines. Also the enemy is intending to carry out air raids on the Japanese mainland and to obstruct production and communications, which are fountain sources of war strength. The enemy seems to be planning to disturb the Japanese people through warfare of the nerves.

4. China Area:

In the China area, the Imperial Forces are facing the Chungking forces over a front of extraordinary length but are nevertheless conducting offensives from time to time, reducing the enemy strength or maintaining peace and order in concert with the National Government Army. On February 21, Imperial Army and Navy Forces advanced into the French concession on Kwangchow Bay with the understanding of the French Government and forestalled the agitations of the Chungking forces in accordance with the spirit of the Franco-Japanese agreement concerning joint defense of French Indo-China. Also, beginning the middle part of February, a campaign was launched from an area north of Lake Tungting in Hupeh Province and the Su-Hwai area in Kiangsu Province and it was completed, on the whole, by the middle part of March.

In the operations north of Lake Tungting, the Japanese trapped and routed the Chungking raiding force, the 118th Division and the Wang Ching-tsai contingent, while in the Su-Hwai area the operating bases of the Chungking 89th Army and the new Communist 4th Army were reduced and the mopping-up operations against their remnants have, on the whole, been completed. Since then, these areas under Japanese occupation have quickly regained peace and order. The aggregated results of the operations in these areas are: about 11,000 enemy bodies left on the field; 25,000 prisoners taken; 200 guns captured and 20,000 rifles and machine-guns taken. The Japanese suffered 192 killed in action.

On April 20 a flanking, annihilation campaign was begun against the 24th Chiang Kai-shek's Army Corps numbering 80,000 strong under Lung Ping-yin and 10,000 troops of the 129th Communist Division, while on April 23 Linchi, the stronghold of the newly-organized 5th Army was occupied and the 5th Army utterly routed. On April 25, the 27th and 40th Armies constituting the mainstay of the 24th Army Corps were thrown into confusion and the Japanese are now continuing mopping-up operations against their remnants in the southern Tahang Mountains. Results known up to April 26 are: 4,000 bodies left on the field; 7,000 taken prisoner or voluntarily surrendered, including Sun Tien-ying and 54 other commanding officers of the 24th Army Corps. In parallel with these campaigns, operations are also going on against the Communists numbering about 15,000 infesting the west Hopei area which borders on Shansi, Hopei and Chahar provinces with a view to surrounding and annihilating them.

**Enemy Air Force Beaten**

The Sino-American combined air force has been reinforced since about the January of this year and the enemy has sought to carry out guerilla raids on centers of resources and industrial plants but the Japanese air force has counter-attacked and inflicted severe damage on the enemy units so that they have retreated into the hinterland. Beginning toward the end of March, the enemy received reinforcements of heavy bombers and they again grew active. They advanced to Kweilin, Lingling and Hengyang in fighter-bomber formations and feverishly took to repairing the airdromes at Kiangsi and Fukien, thus betraying their plan of raiding Japan from those bases. The Japanese air units beat them to the draw by began attacking those bases early in April.

The enemy planning to strengthen its defense of Indian and northwestern highways. According to Rooseveltian paper plans, 500 transport planes are to send 7,000 tons of materials monthly to aid Chungking. Having boasted in his Lincoln Memorial Day speech on February 12 that a large-scale and decisive air attacks would be delivered in the skies of China and Japan, President Roosevelt is bound to make some attempt if only for political reasons, so that the Americans must be expected at any moment to raid Japan Proper.

5. Manchoukuo-Soviet Border Area:

To consolidate our defenses on the northern frontier in keeping with the current stage of the War of Greater East Asia is the unshakable national policy of our country. At present all is quiet on the Manchoukuo-Soviet border area and unlawful crossing of the border by the Soviets has grown less frequent. Every precaution, however, has been taken against contingencies, however remote.

**II. World Situation**

1. Euro-African Front:

There is a lull on the German-Soviet front owing to the thawing season that has set in with the roads sunk in slush and mud, except for more or less fighting in the Leningrad sector. The two armies are confronting each other nearly in the state prevailing at the time when the summer offensive of the Germans was launched last year. As a result of the conference the other day between Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Il Duce Mussolini, it appears that campaign plans for the future were arranged between the Germans and Italians.

The German-Italian forces in the North African area have withdrawn to a new line 150 kilometers long between Cape Serrat on the northern coast to Enfidaville on the eastern coast of Tunisia. This line lies in a natural fortress zone in the mountains 700-800 meters high. Reinforcements have recently arrived and the supply lines between Italy and Tunisia have also been strengthened. Thus the defense of this line is expected to be quite strong. Tunisia now is the theater of a decisive battle for the control of the Mediterranean. Both sides are therefore putting forth their utmost energies for the possession of that position.

The Euro-African situation is now the center of world attention and Japan cannot regard it as something occurring on the "other side." We pray for the ultimate victory of Germany and Italy, confident that they cannot fail to secure it.

As regards the European second front question, I should like to say that, even if America and Britain make enormous sacrifices, their success will not be realized, taking into consideration the present assignment of the German and Italian forces. If the second front question fails, this will create a great confusion among the anti-Axis camp. Naturally the second front issue can not be carried out easily.

2. German and Italian Situation.

Germany lacks no man-power resources at present. Its foodstuffs are enough to fill the demand of the sphere. Its capacity of military industry is sufficient. The confidence in Reichsfuehrer Hitler is very large and its fighting will is very high.

In Italy, Premier Mussolini's political power is great and it is believed that Italy can easily maintain its fighting power. The unity of our Axis camp is very solid and unshaken in spite of reckless propaganda of America and Britain to the contrary.

3. Condition of America, Britain, and Chungking.

One will not be justified in taking a light view of the productive power of America. But America's productive power is drawing near to its limit. It is a fact that the output of munitions in America is far below what was originally planned.

The causes are the shortage of such materials as rubber, iron, tin, manganese, aluminum, chrome, quick silver, and mica, scarcity of skilled workers, irregularity in the supply of materials, and the existence of opposing views within the Government.

The visible fighting power of Britain has steadily been on the decline. The situation is getting worse and worse in consequence of the loss by Britain of command of the sea and colonies and other overseas possessions and of the decline in the power of sea transportation. The fighting power of America and Britain depends to a considerable extent on their power of sea transportation. For this reason the loss of bottoms will prove a great hindrance to the conduct of war.

The shipbuilding capacity of America and Britain combined for this year is approximately 10,000,000 weight tons. Approximately 1,000,000 weight tons are sent to the bottom by the submarines and planes of the Axis camp every month. The position is that they have less shipping than they ought to have. In the circumstances they will be in greater difficulties with the expansion of the expeditionary forces they have overseas and deployment and enlargement in the field of military operations. As for the relationship with man-power resources, it is clear beyond the slightest doubt that it will become the more fatal, the longer the war lasts.

The thing not to be overlooked is that there is a marked tendency for America, Britain, and the Soviet Union to become estranged due to their disunity in war aims.

Chungking continues resistance against Japan. But it appears that it has been robbed of the excuse for resistance by the entry of the National Government of China into the war, by the change in our policy occasioned by this, and by the realization of that, Chungking is greatly disturbed. As a matter of fact there has lately been a great increase in the number of persons submitting to and cooperating with the National Government. The economic difficulties of the masses are already great.

America and Britain are bent on gratifying their inordinate desire for domination of East Asia at the sacrifice of Chungking. It has become clear that there is a great lack of sincerity in their aid to it. It is in the nature of things that today, in the light especially of the fact that there is not enough of the fighting power of America and Britain, the people generally should come to aspire after the construction of a new Asia.

3. Conclusion.

The current war, as was made clear in the Imperial Rescript declaring war, is one in which, having risen in a determined manner for self-existence and self-defense the Empire intends to destroy all obstacles in its way. The prosperity or decline of the Empire and the rise or fall of East Asia depends entirely on this war. Today is the time when we have to be loyal and sacrifice ourselves for the State. As long as the 100,000,000 people tread the way leading to certain victory and certain accomplishment, I have no doubt in the least that America and Britain will be certain of giving in to us and that victory is ours.

## Roaring Past the Diet Building

Roaring mightily and moving impressively 300 tanks of the Imperial Army rumbled through the streets of Tokyo on Friday morning. Leaving the Yoyogi Parade Grounds at 8 a.m. the tanks, in three groups going over three different routes, were greeted by a cheering populace. Above photo shows a group of tanks and the stalwart fighting men in them passing in front of the Diet building. (Passed by the War Ministry)

# *Economic Administration of Malai Is Being Carried Out Successfully*

## Local Manufacture Providing Peninsula With Increasing Quantities of Daily Necessities—No Heavy Taxes as Under British Rule

The economy of Malai with Shonan as the center, is in a satisfactory condition under the policy now being carried out by the Japanese authorities, reports Domei from Shonan.

As seen in the good sales of "Konan" bonds put on the market from April 10, the financial adjustment policy of the authorities is proving successful. Permits for remittances to Japanese-controlled China by Chinese residents here are being issued in accordance with this policy.

While there is a steady inflow of commodities from Japan Proper and other regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the manufacture of such articles as soap and tooth brushes is being encouraged, thus providing the peninsula with increasing quantities of daily necessities.

From this April, the budget of Sumatra and Malai under the Military Administration were placed on the fiscal year system as in Japan Proper, abolishing the quarterly system.

In the items of expenditures in the newly-formed budget are found considerable appropriations for the establishment of self-sufficiency for native inhabitants as well as for cultural facilities, while in the items of revenue are found no squeezing taxations as during the British regime.

## *50 Japanese Die In U.S. Internment*

(Continued from Page 1)

kichi Uyeno, Takumi Yoshida, Matsue Waizumi and Emahetsubun.

Relatives of these persons are requested to communicate with the Foreign Office.

# N.Y. TIMES BLAMES LEWIS FOR STRIKES

(Continued from Page 1)

as the people of a country upholding the democratic principle, have great hope that the coal disputes will be ended by negotiation."

**Strikers Have Public Sympathy**

James D. Francis, President of the Ireland Creek Coal Company in West Virginia, told the press that the Government had to know that all the people were behind the miners.

The leaders of the miners are pointing out the unreasonable rise in the prices commodities in the mining areas in order to justify the action of the men in demanding higher wages. The unions of mine workers have let it be known that they are in receipt of letters from numerous sons and relatives of miners in the army offering words of encouragement to the miners.

**Phillip Murray Shows Sympathy**

Even Phillip Murray, chairman of the C.I.O. who has been estranged from John Lewis since two years ago, is showing an attitude of sympathy toward the disputing miners. In a statement made on April 29 this labor leader attacked the policy of the Government toward the disputes of soft-coal miners.

He said: "The policy of the Government is such to suggest that it is anxious to shirk its responsibility rather than to get the men to reach an agreement with the mine owners. The orders issued by Government officials are extremely dogmatic, and everything done by them involves sacrifices on the part of the miners. The way the Government is acting is destructive of the morale of the miners and is jeopardizing the munitions industries. Informed quarters are coming to the conclusion that President Roosevelt intends to call the army out to take hold of the mines in case the miners in dispute refuse to return to their work."

**Labor Troubles Spreading**

The labor disputes in America have been spreading ever since President Roosevelt moved to peg commodity prices, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

The strike of coal miners in the eastern part of America tops a list of labor disputes which gets longer each day.

A report from Cleveland, Ohio, dated April 29 says that the union of transportation workers in that city called a strike on that day, paralyzing all the communication facilities in the city.

The report further says that Robert Patterson Assistant Secretary of War, has sent a telegram to the strikers asking them to return to work at once.

Cleveland is the center of the more important of America's heavy industries.

## *Axis U-Boats Await New Carriers of U.S.*

(Continued from Page 1)

gross register tons was one of the most valuable of the American carrier fleet. The vessel had been launched in 1934 and had eight 21.7 cm guns as well as 50 heavy automatic weapons. On board the Ranger were 1,780 men, including 162 officers, as well as a large number of technicians and specialists. The ship carried up to 120 planes.

Since the beginning of the war the following aircraft carriers were sunk by the German navy: the Courageous, Glorious, Ark Royal, Unicorn, Eagle and Wasp the last mentioned having been sunk by aircraft formations. The Ranger thus is the seventh aircraft carrier to be sunk by the German armed forces while Germany's allies, in particular the Japanese Navy and Air Forces operating in the Pacific area, have inflicted further heavy losses on the enemy's aircraft carrier fleet.

## NANKING OFFICERS MEET

### Determine to Wipe Out Chungking, Communist Armies

Domei

PEKING, April 27.—Commanders of group armies of the Peace Preservation Corps, who have been cooperating with the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China in their campaign against Chungking and Communist forces held a meeting at their headquarters on April 25 and 26.

At the public peace maintenance meeting which was held for the first time since the entry of the National Government of China in the current war, they deliberated on measures for the extermination of Chungking and Communist armies.

### Maltby Captured

Air Commodore Paul Maltby, former commander of the anti-Axis air forces in Djawa, has been made captive of the Japanese Forces, it was announced by the British Air Ministry on Thursday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Air Commodore Maltby was attached to the headquarters of the Royal Air Forces in the Mediterranean district in 1935, and remained in that post until he was commissioned to his post in Djawa at the outbreak of the war.

## True Comrades

Sharing each other's hardships and joys the fighting men of Japan and those of their ally China are driving forward side by side on the Shansi front to exterminate the common enemy. Above scene, taken during a brief rest period, shows a Chinese soldier getting a light from his comrade, a Japanese soldier.

# *CHUNGKING REPAYS U.S. HELP BY GOODS*

## *Reluctant Chinese Traders Forced to Make Sale*

The volume of supplies sent by the Chungking regime to the United States in exchange for the aid received in Chungking from America was disclosed by information reaching Nanking, according to a Domei report from there on Wednesday.

These supplies were bought from reluctant Chinese who were forced to sell their goods, and sent to America by an air route through India by utilizing the large transport planes that carried American aid to Chungking.

The list of goods which were sent during 1942 as indemnification for American Aid is as follows:

| | Tons |
|---|---|
| Tungsten | 3,400 |
| Antimony | 2,600 |
| Tin | 1,200 |
| Mercury | 120 |
| Silk | 2,500 |
| Bristles | 3,000 |
| Tung oil | 3,000 |

It is to be noted that the above figures include supplies that were sent through the Burma Road but since the loss of the land route through Burma, not even a pint of tung oil has left China.

The composite quantity of goods dispatched to America and Britain during the past three months as payment for aid was revealed as follows:

| | Tons |
|---|---|
| Tungsten | 60 |
| Antimony | 45 |
| Tin | 25 |
| Mercury | 25 |
| | Piculs |
| Silk | 300 |
| Bristles | 200 |

## BAD WEATHER IN U.S. HITS FARM PRODUCTS

### Drastic Decrease in Harvest Predicted—Country Faces Food Dearth

Unfavorable weather conditions in the United States are seriously affecting the cultivation of farm products and have threatened a drastic decrease in harvest, much to the woe of the United States authorities who are desperately trying to tide-over the acute food-dearth that is now confronting America, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

## *Epochal Progress Made by Macassar*

(Continued from Page 1)

will be undertaken by the administration shortly to further streamline the transportation of cardinal commodities.

Model houses for native inhabitants and a City Hall will also be built according to the gigantic city construction program which, upon completion, is believed will make Macassar one of the most streamlined cities in East Asia.

### Trains for Judo Role

Kazuo Hasegawa, one of the most popular actors in Japan, is fast becoming a powerful judo expert as he trains every day in the Sato gymnasium in Shibuya Ward here. He is to play the role of a judo champion in the play "Sugata Sanshiro," a drama depicting the development of judo in Japan.

## *Reich Success Beyond Hopes, Says Goebbels*

(Continued From Page 1)

of a nation is as great on the enemy's side as on ours and perhaps even greater since we are holding vital parts of the enemy's war potential in our hands. We have only to wait for the opportune moment to play them out."

Dr. Goebbels considers it "rather suspicious" that our enemies are frankly discussing the problem whether Germany's morale could be broken by propaganda efforts. The Anglo-American bomb war too was carried out for this purpose. The Minister concludes: "In the late spring of 1943 the German people and the peoples allied with Germany are willing and determined to stand victoriously their great national test under all circumstances and not to be diverted from the development of their national strength.

"If new great decisions should be demanded from the warring nations, we shall doubtless have the best starting point. All the enemy's boasting and bragging cannot alter this fact. If somebody asks the question: 'Where do we stand',? we can give only one answer: We stand there where we never hoped to stand three years ago. The springboard for the future is placed in the most desirable position."

## SOUTH CELEBES BOLSTERS ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

### State and Prefectural Offices Established—More Planned In Other Localities

Domei

MACASSAR, April 27.—Between the latter part of March and the early part of April, four State offices, three prefectural offices and three sub-prefectural offices have been formally established in Celebes, it was revealed today.

Preparations are now being made for the establishment of such offices in the remaining localities.

Thus within only a year since the appointment of the tribal chiefs and district representatives of southern Celebes, the provincial administration in the area under the Military Administration of the Japanese Navy is making rapid progress.

# DISCIPLINE LACKING AMONG CHIANG MEN

### Chungking Forces Under Yu in Shantung-Kiangsi War Zone Completely Disorganized

Domei

NANKING, April 28.—With military discipline disorganized and internal feuds rampant among Chungking forces ever since the voluntary surrender of General Wu Huan-wen to the National Government of China, General Yu Hsueh-chung, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking troops in the Shantung-Kiangsu War Zone, is now having great difficulties in controlling his men, according to reports reaching here.

Chang Pu-yun, Commander of the Second Peace Preservation Division under the general command of Yu Hsueh-chung, had been looked upon with askance by the latter for his suspicious connection with General Wu Huan-wen.

On April 15, when Commander Chang attacked with a force of [illegible] 000 troops Hsuchiakou in Shantung Province, one of the positions held by the 111th Army commanded by Sun Huan-tsai and failed, General Yu Hsueh-chung immediately sent a courteous note of commendation to Sun Huan-tsai.

Ever since Han To-chin, Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Shantung-Kiangsu War Zone, was captured and released by the New 4th Army on a conditional basis sometime ago, the war zone has been troubled by successive disturbances among the subordinate officers and troops. On March 16, two brigades were encircled and crushed by the New 4th Army in the Ssuyang sector in Kiangsu Province.

Again, on April 1 a special service section of the 89th Army absconded with light machine-guns and rifles. An intendant officer also fled with a large amount of war funds and secret documents. Thus, military discipline is at its worst in the Shantung-Kiangsu War Zone.

## *British Face New Dunkirk In Diplomacy*

(Continued From Page 1)

treatment of Soviet citizens, so that the British Government is seriously concerned as to what really is the intention of the Soviet Government."

As the London correspondent of the National Zeitung points out, the British Government cannot very well disregard the claims of the Polish refugee regime, inasmuch as it went to war with Germany in the first place to protect the territorial integrity of Poland and also the Polish airmen participating in the operations of the Royal Air Force are proving themselves quite valiant. On the other hand, it is anxious to save the anti-Axis camp from the danger of disintegration by coercing the refugee regime to accept its terms: (1) resignation of Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski and other radical reconstruction of the refugee regime and (2) withdrawal of the application to the International Red Cross Society to investigate into the massacre incident.

Up to the afternoon of April 29, however, there has been no sign that the refuge regime would submit to such terms. The Soviet Government requested the British Government on April 23 to exercise strict censorship over the papers in Polish published in London, which is about all the new development in this perplexing situation. The Basler Nachrischten correspondent sums up the situation by saying: "It is probable that no basis for an understanding will be found."

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# LITTLE CHANGE SEEN ON EASTERN FRONT

### German Expert Says Future Depends More on Generalship Than on Numbers

The situation on the Eastern Front after the Winter campaign is approximately the same as at the time of the beginning of last year's German offensive, but the Germans have the advantage of having secured the Kertsch Peninsula and the Crimea, writes Lieutenant-General Dittmar in a retrospect of the events on the Eastern Front, according to a dispatch from Berlin dated April 26.

The same writer goes on to say that the significance of the situation cannot be judged by the gains or losses in mere territory; of much greater influence on future developments are military leadership and the quality of the troops. Lieutenant-General Dittmar's article follows:

Viewed superficially, it might be said that the military situation on the Eastern front is approximately the same as at the beginning of last year's German offensive.

The German troops, however, have the additional advantage of having secured for themselves the Crimea and the Kertsch Peninsula. It would, however, be a mistake to judge the present situation by the territory, now held by the belligerents.

**Have Great Influence**

The battles such as the German troops have fought have far greater influence on the military situation than the acquisition or loss of territory. Of equal importance for the future are the conclusions, reached after a fighting period, allowing us a glimpse into future possibilities.

With respect to the military leadership and troops the battles that took place speak more eloquently than words. The front did its utmost. It proved its will, its valor and gallantry as well as spiritual fighting superiority over the enemy under conditions that defies the strongest will.

Each time the troops had to be withdrawn this was done after fighting a numerically stronger enemy against terrible odds. Knowing this the men on the southern sector of the front were able to bear the initial defeat until reinforcements could be brought up and decisive measures could be taken by the military leaders for the carrying out of a methodical disengagement of the troops.

The greatness of the defensive success in the Donetz sector and the victorious counter attacks on Charkoc and Bjelgorod can now be seen when viewed in the lights that preceded these successes.

**Bitter Pill for Soviet**

Their strategic skill, pugnacity and experience in fighting availed the Soviets but little in the face of such assaults. It must have been a bitter pill for them to swallow when their bringing up of enormous quantities of weapons and ammunition under most favorable conditions which had been assembled long ago for this offensive purpose they completely failed in their attacks against the central and northern sectors of the front.

It may be assumed that the Soviets are hatching new plans. We, on our part, will likewise find our own ways and means, and not only in the race for the production of war weapons. The same as last year we do not intend to allow the battle of production to master the situation in the future.

There are other ways and means at the disposal of our brilliant military leadership. There is the element of surprise, of confronting the enemy with situations for which he is utterly unprepared.

The mere piling up of masses of men and material can effect little in view of such tactics. In one point the vain attempt of the Soviets to regain the command of the situation is outstandingly significant. The fact that they are rushing divisions from other sectors of the front to replace their cannonfodder at a certain point of the front shows that the masses at their disposal are by no means inexhaustible.

In this connection the reports and accounts of the huge losses, suffered by the Soviets, and the decreased value of their infantry gain in significance. The numerical superiority of the enemy with respect to the men and in part to the weapons also was the main cause of our not gaining complete superiority. Once this obstacle has been removed the situation will be different.

# U.S. EXPENDITURE SOARS

### Hits Over $60-Billion in 9 Months Ending Last Month

The national expenditure of the United States during the past nine months, beginning July 1942 and ending March 1943, was disclosed as $60,280,330,414, exceeding by nearly three times the amount that was spent during the same period in 1941-42, according to a belated Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Sunday, in quoting a report from Washington.

Of the national expenditure for the 1942-43 period, approximately $55,500,000,000 were war expenditures.

*JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS*

# LOYALTY

*By Kenji Hamada*

A few miles northwest of Kyoto, at the foot of two mountain ranges forming a sloping right angle, stands the village of Ohara, famed as an ancient burial ground of Imperial princes. Its present claim on public notice rests upon a peculiar custom seen nowhere else. Pretty girls dressed in a quaint traveling attire, patterned after that of Court ladies some 750 years ago, walk to the city's outskirts every day to sell bundles of firewood neatly balanced on their kerchiefed heads.

Visitors from Kyoto motoring up to the village will see these charming visions on the way.

"What a pity," one would say, "that such lovely young creatures should be doing that sort of thing for a living."

"Not necessarily for a living," another would say. "It's a sort of ritual too, which every Ohara-me (Ohara girl) goes through before she gets married."

"And what's more," a third would say, "any young Romeo from the outside falling in love with one of them is sure to be disappointed."

"I wonder," a fourth would say, but then he would be a dappy-looking guest from faraway Tokyo, a stranger in these parts.

Behind this custom lies a curious history. Up in the wooded hills of the village stands a lonely old temple, the Jakko-in. Originally built in the 7th century by the Prince Regent Shotoku for his mother to retire in, it is today a retreat for distinguished nuns desiring to pass the remainder of their lives in an atmosphere pregnant with memories.

Here came, late in the 12th century, the tragic figure of Kenreimonin, the widowed consort of the Emperor Takakura, with her ladies-in-waiting. She had just returned from the Battle of Dan-no-Ura (which resulted in victory for the Genji Clan and the founding of the Shogunate system of government), to seek refuge and seclusion as a nun.

Penniless, unprovided for, virtually in rags, Kenreimonin faced slow-starvation. Her loyal ladies-in-waiting, however, decided to provide for her by going to work. Unused to tilling the soil, they could not take up farming. But they could cut down young trees in the neighboring woods and sell them to the shop-keepers in Kyoto as firewood. So, cut the trees they did, carrying the firewood on their heads and peddling it from door to door at the outskirts of the capital seven miles away. Having no money to buy suitable clothing for the purpose, they attired themselves in what remained of their only traveling outfit, including a white figured kerchief, long black mittens, soft white puttees, and straw sandals for aching feet.

This figure of a pretty village maiden of Ohara peddling firewood on her kerchiefed head to the city of Kyoto, symbolizes a loyal tradition of some 750 years' standing.

By keeping up this precarious trade, the economy at the Jakko-in was maintained from day to day, though barely sufficient to keep the wolf from the door. And it was in such a state of misery—a pitiful contrast to the silks and splendor of Court life—that Kenreimonin finally passed on to her reward.

The common people of Ohara, though their hearts had bled with pity and sympathy for the unfortunate Kenreimonin, could do nothing for her while she was alive. They had been prevented by certain circumstances which were quite beyond their control. After death took her, however, the village girls sought to preserve her memory by adopting the humble occupation begun by her ladies-in-waiting, and with it the style of their strange occupational attire.

After more than seven centuries, her memory today is still implicit in that singular custom. Today, however, Kyoto does its cooking and heating with gas, electricity and coal; and the firewood peddled by the Ohara girls in this fashion are bought by homes in the city's outskirts where old methods, for various reasons, are still in use in conjunction with modern utilities.

But meanwhile, some time after Kenreimonin's demise, something else happened in the village of Ohara. A lovely village maiden, O-tsu by name, fell in love with a traveling lord, the Daimyo of Wakasa. She was taken to his mansion in the distant province and soon discarded. O-tsu returned, bitterly disappointed, to her native Ohara, pining away in an inn and falling prey to a lingering illness.

Again the Lord of Wakasa passed this way. By then O-tsu was dying. Torn between her flickering love for the man and smouldering resentment at his unfaithfulness, she dragged herself out of bed to speak to him once more. But it was too late. He was already departing from the village. Blinded by a last outburst of passion, O-tsu jumped into a stream, sustained only by the desperate hope of floating down it to intercept him at the bend of the road. Her body disappeared in the water, but at the bend of the road a huge snake emerged from the stream and attacked the lord.

The snake was severed in two by his attendant. That evening the villagers, failing in their efforts to recover O-tsu's body, buried the snake in a lonely wood behind the village, and later a shrine was erected on the spot to its memory.

After that the village folk made it a tacit rule never to give away their daughters in marriage to anyone not a native of Ohara.

Today Ohara is a quaint little village, almost a suburb of Kyoto, speaking a dialect of its own, still plodding away in the old fashion with the exception of its modern schoolhouse. There are many stories of loyalty in Nippon that tug at one's heartstrings, and this is one.

Visitors motoring back from the village will witness straggling groups of kerchiefed Ohara-me returning from Kyoto, now minus the firewood on their heads. As the car speeds down the ravine, the retreating figures of the girls may be seen melting into the misty wooded hill beyond, like a Hiroshige color-print.

# HUGE EXPORTS MADE BY F.I.C. DURING YEAR

### Over Half of War Materials Shipped From Southern Regions Came From This Area

More than half of the war materials exported to Japan Proper from the Southern Regions during the past year came from French Indo-China, a Hanoi dispatch to the Mainichi reports. The importance of this rich territory will increase year by year, particularly in the exportation of agricultural products, the article predicts.

With the realization of closer relations between Japan and French Indo-China, the latter's importance has grown greatly not only from a geographical position, situated near Japan, but as a supplier of rice, corn and other agricultural products indispensable for the Japanese. The fact that the country is fully provided with abundant manpower, totaling 23,000,000 cannot be overlooked, the article comments.

**Facilitated Campaign**

French Indo-China in September 1940 formally recognized the entry of the Imperial Forces into the country, thus facilitating the Japanese campaign in China. Later, in May 1941, with the conclusion of the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement, Japan was to be provided with necessary materials. The signing of the same Agreement was no more than an international commercial understanding conducted by two nations on equal terms. By the Agreement, French Indo-China was to provide Japan with rice, corn and some other foodstuffs. However the same foodstuffs were being exported to Britain and the United States as well.

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the relationship between French Indo-China and the Anglo-American Nations was completely disrupted. French Indo-China found itself a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In full realization of its new position, French Indo-China, in January of this year, agreed to conduct trade with Japan on a new standard. By discarding the former trade regulation the new agreement was so effected as to use the 'yen' and the pisatre. Thus French Indo-China firmly entered into the yen bloc.

In February it recognized Japan's entry into Kwangchow Bay. The relations between Japan and French Indo-China were brought closer by France's retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality rights to the National Government of China thus practically recognizing the Government of China in Nanking.

The signing of the third Japan-French Indo-China Trade Working Agreement in March by Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China and Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Japanese Embassy in Hanoi, the commercial relations between the participant countries were further bolstered with the result of the greater increase in number and articles of exports to Japan. Again through the intimate conference held between the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Governor-General Decoux, on April 19, better understanding for closer cooperation was reached.

# PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

### Round-Table Meet of Representatives of Various Ministries, Tokyo Prefecture Held

A round-table conference on wartime production problems, to be attended by representatives of the Planning Board, the Commerce and Industry, Welfare, and Agriculture and Forestry Ministeries as well as by Tokyo Prefectural authorities, was held at the Dai Toa Kaikan Wednesday under the auspices of the Metropolitan Police Board, it is learned through Domei.

Separate conferences of representatives of leading manufacturers in Tokyo and the Metropolitan Police Board authorities already have been held to discuss extra rations of foodstuffs and clothing as well as special transportation facilities for workers.

At the conference Wednesday, recruiting of new workers and the providing of further supplies of electricity as well as materials to industries were discussed by the Metropolitan Police authorities with officials of Government ministries concerned.

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# Failure Faces U.S. In War of Thought

(Continued From Page 4)

ration on Pan-American Day, April 14th of last year that this Japanese-American war is a "war of survival." The American people still do not possess any definite conviction as to their war objectives. They merely possess a negative attitude toward the war—preservation of their American standard of living.

Such a conception of war does not in the least signify for America that this war is a "war of survival." Since behind that slogan lies President Roosevelt's personal ambitions of world domination and an inexcusable plan for aggression, it does not offer any moral basis to the people for them to get wrought up in their war effort.

Running counter to the inevitability of historical developments as America is, despite its feverish whipping-up of hatred against Japan, or its paintings of post-war dreams, or the flaunting of abstract provisions of its Atlantic Charter the United States lacks a definite objective in the war. Thus, with every added degree of stimulation of public sentiment, the results correspondingly lessen. What it offers steadily loses life and value.

When military failures abound for America along with the ever constricting way of living for their people in their "war without a purpose," an attempt at recovery of irretrievable hopes and from uneasiness through ineffectual jabs in their propaganda efforts surely must be devoid of results.

In the final analysis, when faith is the determinant of victory or defeat in the propaganda war of thought, the stamp of "certain failure" shall fall inevitably on the wrinkled brow of the Anglo-Saxons.

(End)

# ROOSEVELT STRENGTHENS WAR PRODUCTION BUREAU

### McNutt, Eastman and Ickes Named as Committeemen to Quell Discontent

President Franklin Roosevelt appointed three additional committeemen to the War Production Board with the object of strengthening America's wartime production standard, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a report from Washington on Wednesday.

The appointees have been disclosed as Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Committee, Joseph Eastman, director of the Office of Transportation of the Division of Defense, and Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and concurrently director of the Office of Petroleum Coordination of the Division of Defense.

The original War Production Board of eight committeemen including Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and the Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson and others, has been criticized as a useless organ and the new appointments are believed to have been made to quell public discontent.

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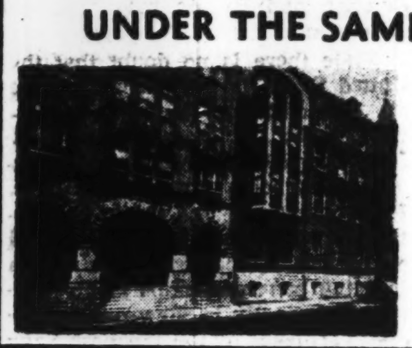

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1943


## Strife in America

Strikes are nothing new in the United States but the strike of 450,000 coal miners that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has threatened to call at midnight Friday (2 p.m. today in Tokyo) is one that calls for more than passing interest. For it is a direct challenge of governmental power in wartime, something that is inconceivable in Japan where everyone is putting his shoulder to the wheel in carrying the War of Greater East Asia to successful conclusion. Already before the strike has been actually called, more than 50,000 miners are staying away from work.

Forced to act much against his will in the face of Lewis' defiance of the War Labor Board's efforts to effect a compromise between the mine operators and the miners, President Roosevelt on Thursday sent a telegram to Lewis warning him that unless work was resumed at the mines by 10 o'clock Saturday morning—midnight today in Tokyo—he would use the power vested in him as President and as Commander-in-Chief of the United States army and navy "to protect national interest and prevent further interference with the successful prosecution of the war." There is no doubt that this action was taken by the President most unwillingly because of the large voting strength which Lewis commands, a political following that is of the utmost importance when Roosevelt has his eyes on a fourth term in the White House.

Public opinion has been pretty much against Lewis' irrevocable demand for a two dollars a day wage increase for the miners in contravention of the government's "little steel" formula limiting all wage increases to 15 per cent of the wages prevailing in January, 1941. Lewis contended that the cost of living has increased far higher than 15 per cent since January, 1941, and that adjustment in the miners' should be made accordingly by the operators. The administration, supported by the press, has argued that to grant such a wage increase as demanded by Lewis would undermine the efforts of the government for quite some time now to hold vicious inflation in check. Stinging attacks have been made against Lewis by the newspapers but he has stood by his guns in defiance of Roosevelt.

Fully aware of Lewis' predilections, President Roosevelt could have taken a firm stand with the labor leader when the contract expired on March 31. Mindful of the large political vote involved in next year's presidential election, Roosevelt, however, merely confined his action at the time to a joint request to Lewis and the mine operators to extend their negotiations for a contract for one month, with the understanding that the terms reached would be retroactive to March 31. The moral out of this is the weak position of a chief executive of the United States when his actions are guided by personal political ambition.

Under such circumstances, some parts of Roosevelt's telegram to Lewis, which was naturally made public as a part of the President's propaganda campaign are pathetic. Referring to the walkouts that have already resulted from the wage controversy, Roosevelt said: "These strikes are a direct interference with the prosecution of the war. They challenge governmental machinery that has been set up for orderly peaceful settlement of all labor disputes. They challenge the power of the government to carry on war. Production of coal must continue. Without coal our war industries cannot produce tanks, guns, ammunition for our armed forces. The enemy will not wait while the strikes and stoppages of work run their course. . . ." But as has been pointed out, why did the President not act earlier?

The seriousness of the situation is at once clear from the prediction already made by American steel companies that if a general strike of the coal miners is called, there will be a serious curtailment of the production of steel within two weeks.

That Lewis should threaten to call a strike of such proportions, nevertheless, is an incontestable proof that there is no unity in the United States regarding the prosecution of the war. That, however, is not strange when the masses in the United States are still in the wilderness concerning the real war aims of their government.

## Why Victory Is Japan's

The past week—what with Tenchosetsu, the grand military review, the Yasukuni Festival, and other similar events—has offered ample occasion for reflection on the patriotic devotion and heroism of the Japanese soldier. But a graphic testimony comes from the mouth of an enemy.

A recent American news dispatch from Los Angeles quotes a survivor of the American airplane carrier Hornet, which was sunk by Imperial Naval Air Units in the South Pacific last fall, as saying that a "Japanese pilot in a frenzied effort to deal a coup de grace to the Hornet flew his plane straight down her stack." There can be no better medium than this casual description by Chief Machinist E. N. Silvers of the last few moments of the former pride of the American navy to explain the difference between the Japanese soldier and sailor and those of our enemies.

The supreme gallantry of the Japanese pilot in deliberately crashing his plane as a human-piloted bomb against the enemy carrier was characterized as a "frenzied effort" by the American survivor who obviously considered himself very lucky to get back to Los Angeles. To the Japanese soldier, however, there is no greater honor on earth than to die a glorious death in battle for the sake of his country. That is why he never hesitates to give his life for the accomplishment the objective he has in mind.

But it is not so with the American soldier. Concern for his personal being and affairs comes before his country's. This has been amply proved by the statements of American prisoners of war: All those interviewed have expressed the wish to see the war ended as soon as possible so they might return to their families. This is not surprising, however, when it is considered that most of them do not know why their country is at war, when they have only the vaguest picture of the factors which brought on the war.

It is a different story, however, with the Japanese soldier. He is fully aware that the present war is a war that was forced upon Japan, who found it necessary to defend herself against the actions of the United States and Britain which threatened her very existence. There is no question but that the Imperial Rescript which declared war upon the United States and the British Empire sent a thrill through every member of the defense services of Japan. There was a unanimity of thought that the country could not endure the menacing actions of the Anglo-American governments, that Japan's honor and prestige were at stake.

This determination of the Imperial Forces was at once manifested at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. What mortal is there who has not been moved by the exploits of the men of the Special Attack Flotilla which penetrated into Pearl Harbor and unleashed torpedoes against the much vaunted battleships of the American Pacific fleet, never for once even entertaining a thought of returning to their mother warship? And what of the Second Special Attack Flotilla which raided Sydney Harbor and and Diego Suarez, Madagascar, simultaneously in May last year? The gallant actions of the Imperial Army Units in the reduction of Hongkong, Bataan, Singapore, Burma, and elsewhere have been too numerous to mention here.

The many citations that have been issued since the outbreak of the war for meritorious services beyond the call of duty have been a testimonial to that indomitable patriotic fighting spirit of the officers and men of the Imperial Army Forces—the spirit that has been responsible for the unparalleled victories won to date and will be responsible for more victories until the enemy is brought to his knees.

## A Year Ago Today

**May 1, 1942**

**Japanese Forces, which successfully landed near Polloc, on the southwestern coast of Mindanao Island, today captured Awang, 15 kilometers south of Cota Bato.**

• • •

**Japanese Army aircraft twice today carried out successful low-altitude attacks on enemy troop concentrations as well as trucks in the Cota Bato plain on Mindanao Island.**

• • •

**Squadrons of Japanese Naval Aircraft at dawn today carried out bombing raids upon Akyab, important city on the western coast of Burma. Braving anti-aircraft fire, Japanese Naval planes scored direct hits upon runways, hangars and military barracks, causing fires at various places.**

### *Enemy Ship Losses*

**(From The Hongkong News)**

In view of the paramount importance which shipping must assume in a conflict of such dimensions as the present World War, the shipping losses inflicted by Germany and Italy in the Atlantic and Mediterranean and by Japan in the Pacific and Indian Oceans must give serious concern to the anti-Axis Powers. Mercantile shipping has a vital role to play not only in the transportation of troops and ammunition from the belligerent countries to the various war fronts but also in the transportation of foodstuffs; and for a country like Britain, which depends to such an extent on importations for the livelihood of her people, it is imperative that her shipping position must be maintained within the safety zone. Because of this, Germany and Italy, since September, 1939, and Japan, since December, 1941, have been striking hard at her shipping. Seldom does a day pass without some damaging admission, and it is acknowledged both in Washington and London that in spite of the great efforts made to increase the rate of production, the rate of sinkings is more than double the rate of construction.

The world was given to understand that Britain started the European war with 18,000,000 gross tons of shipping, but qualified quarters estimated that not more than 11,000,000 tons could, with a reasonable expectation of economy and safety, be utilized for cargo-carrying purposes. Since then, especially since Japan entered the conflict, a great portion of this has been sent to the bottom of the sea, and no matter what mathematical comfort may be served up by the British authorities regarding construction activities in Britain and United States and the acquisition of the shipping of Norway, Denmark, Holland and the rest, the fact remains that the situation is so serious that London has even ceased publication of shipping losses.

**Activities Intensified**

Activities of German submarines in the Atlantic sealanes, between United States and Britain and between Britain and the Russian Arctic ports have been intensified to such a degree that the figures of the first World War have faded into insignificance. Even American foreign correspondents admit that Germany must have approximately 300 submarines operating in the North and South Atlantic. In this connection, it is interesting to note that German naval forces and the Luftwaffe sank 1,450 anti-Axis merchantmen, totaling 8,940,000 tons, last year. If the losses inflicted by the Japanese Navy since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War are added to this figure, the fears now entertained by America and Britain may well be understood.

While there is no doubt that the United States is increasing the rate of construction, the figures announced by the American and British propaganda machines may be dismissed as being far too optimistic. Paper plans are one thing, and actual construction another. National effort cannot be concentrated on building merchant ships alone; warships, especially in view of the successes achieved by the Japanese Navy in the Pacific, have also to be built to replace the craft lost in naval battles, and in Britain the activities of the Luftwaffe over the shipyards of the country cannot help but have a retarding effect. In the United States, too, the complete resources of the country have not been mobilized. Furthermore, the new American venture in North Africa is bound to have a further strain on the American shipping resources.

In fact, the American invasion of North Africa is thought by some observers to be the sequel to the successful Japanese operations in the Pacific, where little, if any, enemy shipping remains. The Imperial Naval Forces are not only keeping vigilant guard in this area but also in the Indian Ocean, so that American supplies to the Middle East and Near East have to be sent via the Atlantic. The route via the Cape is far too long, necessitating a route through Africa and the Mediterranean. But the Axis forces in Europe are seeing to it that sinkings will always overshadow the rate of construction, and on the whole the enemy prospects cannot be said to be bright except when looked through the rose-tinted glasses of Anglo-U.S. propaganda.

### *The Four Freedoms in India*

**(From the Noon Extra, Shanghai)**

Despite the most rigid British censorship, stories continue to dribble out of India telling of new independence demonstrations, new British acts of suppression, repression and reprisal. Every day Indian patriots are being killed by the hundreds, and thousands more are being sent to the overcrowded jails and concentration camps throughout India. There are bombings, shootings mass massacres and the gentle British art of extortion, the collective fine.

In London there is litle official talk of freedom for India any more. It seems to be tacitly admitted that the British Government has deceived no one with its promises of ultimate independence for India after the war, so the British have dropped their hypocritical mask as far as India is concerned. They will fight non-violence with violence. They will break the spirit of the Indian people with bayonets, machine-guns and bombers. Let the Indian who would cry for freedom beware of his life. Britain will not tolerate the four freedoms in India.

**Special Programs to India**

However, in the United States the propaganda department is not yet tired. Night after night American radio stations direct special programs to India, talking about the paradise that is in store for the gallant allies in India who are fighting for a common cause—freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of speech and freedom of religion—for everyone everywhere in the world.

The four freedoms for everyone everywhere in the world, the announcer emphasizes, includes you, the Indian people. Those are President Roosevelt's own words. But is that worth fighting for—you Indians who have been starving for centuries under the yoke of British tyranny, you Indians who have been wounded or imprisoned because you raised your voices in an agonized plea for food and freedom?

No mention is ever made of the reign of terror that is now holding sway throughout India. Nor is there any reference to the blanket permission granted by the Churchill government to all allied soldiers in India to shoot down any Indian considered hostile or dangerous.

No! There is nothing like that. Join the fight for freedom, but don't ask for freedom for yourselves. That seems to be the motto. And forget that your fellow Indians are being killed or maimed or thrown into filthy dungeons because they would like just a down payment on those four freedoms promised for after the war—the freedom they never received.

People of India! The people of the united nations need and expect your help in the fight for the four freedoms! Are they worth fighting for?

But the American propagandists do not tell the Indians that the four freedoms and the Atlantic Charter do not apply to India. Winston Churchill specifically stated in September, 1941, that the Atlantic Charter did not apply to India. When Sir Stafford Cripps went to India a few months ago, he tried to qualify the Prime Minister's statement. He said the four freedoms would come—eventually; and the Indian people refused to believe him. Once burnt—twice shy; and the Cripps proposal for India's all-out participation in England's war was unanimously rejected by the highest Indian councils.

**Britain Will Hold Colonies**

What Britain possesses, she will hold, if the Allies are victorious. And that means India—it specifically and especially means India; and British possession of India simply means the perpetuation of India's slavery and the misery, degradation and impoverishment of the 400,000,000 people of India. Is that worth fighting for? Is that what the American propaganda machine and President Roosevelt mean when they talk about the fight for freedom and the Atlantic Charter?

"Vague, high-sounding phrases of dominion status and India as a great world power have been filling the air. The British nation, however, has not the slightest intention of renouncing an efficient control of India. The truth is that Gandhism and everything that it stands for sooner or later will have to be definitely smashed. It is not our intention to throw away the most splendid and costly gem in the crown of the King, which more than any other dominion of ours has laid the foundation to the glory and power of the British Empire." Is that clear? Gandhism and everything it stands for will have to be definitely smashed, said Winston Churchill; and today the British are in the process of smashing it. And they want the assistance of the Indians themselves in the crushing of their only hope for freedom. England has no intention of throwing away the most splendid and costly gem in the crown of the King, for England will hold what she has. These are the words of Winston Churchill. Let the people of India not be deceived.

## TRUE CHINESE ORIGIN TRACED TO DAYS OF OLD

### Misconception Cleared Regarding China's History

**By HO TSE-HUNG**
**Former Political Commentator of The Shun Pao**

**Part I**

Until very recently, there were various misconceptions in regard to the history of the Chinese people, especially by the Westerners, who considered that the proto-Chinese was not an indigenous people in China, but had his origin in the West, such as Egypt and Sumer in Babylon, as if the proto-Chinese were a branch of the Egyptians and the Sumerians of ancient Babylon, and her civilization was to a large extent brought into China ready made when they first migrated eastward.

They based their assertions on the similarity of the Chinese writing with that of ancient Egypt and Sumer, as they were all hieroglyphic. However, they overlooked the fact that these similarities were accidental, as these writings were all hieroglyphic, or more or less pictorial, and consequently they were bound to be similar in some respect, for the objects they represent were identical in many cases. Furthermore, those Western scholars, who made these comparisons, had very little knowledge of the development of Chinese writing, as they used only the latest form of Chinese hieroglyphic, that is the hieroglyphic of the Chin Dynasty, a new form developed after the First Emperor unified China in 221 B.C., and did not know the existence of the oracle-bone writings of the Shang Dynasty, some 1400 B.C., which is the earliest form of Chinese hieroglyphic writing known to us. And in the course of these long years, Chinese writing had undergone so many changes that those who are able to recognize the last form of Chinese hieroglyphics without great difficulty cannot decipher and recognize the earliest form of Chinese hieroglyphics of the Shang time. It is obvious that this failure in using the earliest Chinese hieroglyphic writing on the part of these western scholars in their comparison with the Egyptian and Sumerian writings has rendered their conclusions on the origin of the Chinese people and her civilization of little scientific value. We are quite safe to assert that the Chinese writing and language have been wholly the creation and development by the Chinese people themselves and has had nothing to do with either Egypt or Sumer.

Now, let us see whether such a migration from either Egypt and Sumer was possible 4,000 years ago. So far as we know, migration of peoples has been a common feature in human history. The Paleolithic Man was especially a good wanderer. He was less attached to the land, and was tied by very few possessions. Being a hunter, he was obliged to follow the movements of his game or prey, and in a turn of bad weather, he was obliged to be driven hundreds of miles away from his original abode. It was quite possible for the Paleolithic people in the West to come to the East.

However, there were numerous obstacles which hindered the free movement of the early man. Firstly, during the Glacial Age, ice covered a large part of Europe, Siberia and Central Asia, and the climate did not become temperate until quite recent times, that is within the limit of 12,000 or 10,000 years ago, except in the inter-glacial periods. After that, a Pluvial Age characterized with much rain and dense forests followed, as a result of which, European Russia, from the Baltic to the Caspian Sea and a part of the desert of Central Asia was virtually turned into an immense sea and impassable swamps. And at the same time, both the Valley of Indus and the Valley of Ganges were but sea arms extended far northward, and together with the Himalayas and other massive mountain ranges of the Central Asia, they constituted natural obstacles and insurmountable barriers to the migration of early peoples either from east to west or from west to east. The differentiation of the Mongolian race from the Nordic race, on the one hand, and the Dravidian in India, on the other hand, was made possible only by these geographic conditions. Bearing these facts in mind, we will realize that for the early people to migrate at such great distance as from the west to the east was extremely difficult if not impossible during the last Glacial Age or the Pluvial Age.

**(To Be Continued)**

### Fruits of Wisdom

It is impossible to live pleasurably without living prudently, and honorably, and justly; or to live prudently, and honorably, and justly, without living pleasurably.—Epicurus.

## INEVITABLE FAILURE FACES U.S. IN PROPAGANDA WAR OF THOUGHT

### Government Endeavors to Heighten Public Morale by Publicizing Increased Production of Armaments

**By SANAO KASAI**
**(From the Taiyo)**

**Part II**

Influential journals in America headed by the New York Times voiced the need for emphasizing a re-examination of the strength of Japan, but the agitation was confined to within a limited strata of the intelligentsia and never became strong enough as to become the opinion of the masses. Moreover, soon after the outbreak of war the Government had selected Vice-President Bryce of the Associated Press to construct a large censor's bureau to smash all disadvantageous information and then went ahead to launch a spirited propaganda campaign.

Loud as may be their bombs bursting in air, they may merely startle one temporarily. Notwithstanding, the overwhelming victories of the Imperial Army in the Philippines, in the Malay operations followed by the brilliant mopping-up operations in Java threw their propaganda of fanciful American victories from one of "deficiency in real bombs" to one of uncontrollable ruin.

And in the war of propaganda, likewise, the truthful, errorless Imperial Headquarters announcements which were and are being broadcast or carried in newspapers gradually accumulated well-earned faith from the masses with the result that they, too, subdued the enemy. Hanson Baldwin has summarily acknowledged that fact when he said: "Japanese military announcements are on the whole correct."

It was at this very moment that the enemy's domestic and external propaganda directed toward the Axis Powers saw a gradual but unmistakable 90 degree turn. That about-face resulted from the belated realization that in the face of successive defeats which had become common knowledge demarches in propaganda only sacrificed their public's faith in the Government. The piecemeal admittance of their losses which now came to be announced some two weeks at the earliest or two months at the latest after pronouncements of great victories in the Java Sea battle of February 4th and the Naval Battle of the Indian Ocean on April 5th to the 13th constitute the first evidences of this change in policy.

That this new trend in their propaganda came about through the heated lashings dealt by a strong public opinion is reflected in the June 6th editorial of the New York Times. The journal declared that the Government's practice of moderately announcing their losses while garnishing their immediate adverse situation with excuses is one that is unwelcome. If the President should frankly explain the facts, the Times said, the situation would be considerably ameliorated.

**Fostering False Optimism**

Pointing out that the Government is fostering false optimism by one-sided announcements, the journal declared that in suppressing disadvantageous news with such declarations that shipping problems are being solved, the Government not only is feeding the public's easy-going attitude but its contradictions are indeed becoming conspicuous.

With the Coral Sea Battle and the Midway and Dutch Harbor raids by the Japanese on June 4th and 5th, this about-face became more pronounced. Hanson Baldwin, surveying the American announcements soon after the Coral Sea Battle, struck a hard blow on his government's propaganda policy when he declared: "At the present time, according to the naval chart on my desk here, there can be no more warships in the Japanese Navy that must be sunk."

From that time on the United States Government began publishing the facts of their losses. They also turned to admonishing their public—a public which could not get "in earnest" about the war. With such baits to arouse the public feeling, they spurred afresh the people's enmity against Japan.

The announcement of the loss of the aircraft-carrier Lexington is a good example of this policy. Life magazine eulogized that warship by saying:

"The pride of the American navy, the aircraft-carrier Lexington has met a 'Hero's Grave' in the Pacific. Although she was built of steel, wood and wire, she was known to all as a 'Grand Lady.' Since the outbreak of war, she had done her duty well. She was the mainstay for the fighter aircraft in modern naval warfare and in that role . . . . she weighed anchor from Pearl Harbor on April 17 and steamed out of port, never to return.

"May 4: The Coral Sea Battle has begun. Small-sized Douglas bombers took off into the tropical sky from the deck of the carrier.

"The following day: This day was also terrifically hot. In the wake of the departure of our carrier-planes in pursuit of the enemy squadron just before daybreak, Japanese planes came to the attack with fierce onrushes. The carrier, despite its zig-zag course, immediately suffered a number of direct torpedo hits while bombs rained down upon its deck. Fires were finally put out by dint of strenuous efforts of the crew.

"Some hours later a tremendous internal explosion occurred and despite five hours of fire-fighting, tongues of flame began to lick the bridge and the planes on the deck of the carrier. It was then that the Commander gave the order to 'Abandon Ship!'

"The crew slipped into the sea and transferred to rafts or into rubber boats. The Commander was the last to leave. . . A final explosion rent the ship asunder and from a comrade warship torpedoes were sent into her. She finally sank. One officer said, 'She went down with her head up like the Grand Lady that she was'. The Lexington was gone."

**Reveals Propaganda Tactics**

The fact that the Lexington was called the "Grand Lady" or that it went to a "Hero's Grave" reveals the American style of propaganda tactics.

For America, belatedly as she was in settling down to fashioning a wartime structure, the time was indeed propitious. In the half year in which its government was under fire, it had regained some of its lost composure. It is clear that a reversal in the Government's policy arising from the decision that "the truth must be told" came about in an effort to regain the face it had lost with its public.

The strengthening of the Office of War Information through the amalgamation of Captain Donovan's Naval Publicity Bureau and the Office of Facts and Figures is a move in line with the demands of that new policy.

The primary feature of the Office of War Information lies in the fact that it embraces newspaper correspondents, numerous critics and such noted men as Carl Crow and Owen Lattimore, the former adviser to Chungking, who was asked to become bureau chief of the Pacific Division. Comprising two divisions, the domestic and overseas divisions, the Office lays particular stress on propaganda against the Axis Powers. The fact that Owen Lattimore entered that Office reflects its determined aim to maintain Chungking as the first line of defense against Japan.

Since the establishment of the Office of War Information and a definite war strategy in its anti-Japanese propaganda, the following points reveal its most conspicuous line of action:

Firstly, the incitement of abhorrence, fear and enmity toward the Axis Powers. The former Ambassador to Tokyo, Joseph C. Grew's "Tokyo Report" and the former New York Times' Tokyo correspondent, Hugh Byas' "Enemy Japan" energetically urged Americans to be on guard against the Japanese.

Secondly, strenuous efforts to heighten morale by publicizing increased production of armaments and the completion of a network of bases. Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Knox, and General Henry Arnold of the army air force, both of whom steadily voiced prophecies of great offensives, were active in this endeavor.

Thirdly, the utilization of and the concerted action to drive Chungking further against the Japanese front as the "cat's paw" in Roosevelt's aim of world domination. This policy became conspicuous simultaneously with Madame Mei-Ling's arrival in America and developments on the Burma front.

Fourthly, the intensification of propaganda toward East Asia.

Fifthly, the expectation of definite psychological impact upon the nerves of the Japanese by publication of an impending anti-Axis offensive.

**War of Radio Intensified**

Intensification of the war of radio waves in executing these various strategies is a fact that must be noted. Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information has said that recently America cannot compete with the Japanese Army in radio broadcasts and explained that while the Japanese have established numerous shortwave stations in the vast occupied areas stretching from the north to the south, the United States has only five stations on the Pacific coast other than the 100 kilowatt KWID station.

In filling this breach, Mr. Davis declared that 12 powerful stations will be newly established on the Pacific Coast during the year 1943 while Owen Lattimore, he said, will concentrate his efforts on propaganda toward Japan. Thus, the role of America's propaganda offensive in line with their much-talked of all-out offensive of 1943 cannot be taken light of.

However, the most glaring weakness of the enemy's propaganda war lies in its domestic propaganda. Despite President Roosevelt's decla-

(Continued on Page 8)

The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

# Nippon Times
## Evening

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 15,838 TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

# ARMY EAGLES HIT YUNNAN-I

## Five U.S. Planes Downed in Combat--41 Others Destroyed on Ground and Military Facilities Heavily Blasted

Shooting down five American planes in aerial combat and destroying or setting on fire 41 other aircraft on the ground as well as smashing enemy military facilities, the Imperial Army Air Units dealt two heavy blows on enemy air hopes in their raids on Yunnan-i airfield on April 26 and 28, according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement at 11 a.m. today. The announcement follows:

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11 A.M., May 1.—Imperial Army Air Forces unleashing surprise attacks on a unit of the American air force assembled at Yunnan-i airfield on April 26 and 28, obtained the following results:**

**1. Enemy Planes Shot Down .............. 5**

**2. Enemy Planes Destroyed or Set Afire on Ground ........ 41**

**3. Military Facilities Bombed ...... 2 Places**

**Our Losses: One plane Self-Blasted and One Not Yet Returned.**

### Chiang Forces Smashed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, April 30.—The Japanese Expeditionary Force in China today issued a weekly war bulletin, which reads:

"Commencing an offensive on the enemy's 24th Army Corps which had taken up positions in the neighborhood of Lingchwan, Linhsien and Linchi in the southern Taihang mountain range section on April 20, the Japanese Forces have smashed the only enemy force remaining in North China through close cooperation between the ground and air units.

"By the evening of April 26, the Imperial troops had scored great war results of 3,000 Chungking troops killed in action, 7,000 taken prisoners and huge quantities of arms and ammunition captured. Besides, Sun Tien-ying, Commander-in-Chief of the newly organized 5th Army, and many other officers of the general rank had surrendered.

"Our forces are now engaged in mopping up operations.

"The forces and armed corps of the Nanking Army have been heroically fighting in cooperation with the Japanese Forces since the start of this campaign. This is very impressive as indicative of their

(Continued on Page 2)

## In News Spotlight

## *Smashing Drive Over Mountains Toward Lashio Vividly Recalled*

### Capture of Vital City Spelled Doom of Burma Route, Cut British Retreat to Mandalay—Nippon 'Human Bullets' Utterly Routed Enemy

Domei

LASHIO, April 30.—Revealing the swiftness of the Japanese drive over the Shan Mountains toward Lashio a year ago, a certain staff officer of the Japanese Forces which engaged in the campaign reminisced movingly on the capture of the vital enemy base on the Burma Route.

Slowly and in a quiet tone the staff officer related the story of how the Japanese troops smashed the 55th and 93rd British Divisions in their historic offensive.

"The capture of Lashio signified not only the blocking of the Burma Route but the interception of the enemy retreat from Mandalay," began the staff officer.

This was the reason why the Japanese Army had decided to capture Lashio as soon as possible and had carried out their non-stop forced march, continued the narrator.

Pointing to the rugged feature of the Shan Mountains, the officer emphasized their suitability for ambush tactics. "If the enemy had a little more grit in them, our swift drive would have been impossible," he said.

**On Chiang's Gasoline**

Another fortunate happening in the drive, he continued, was the discovery of numerous gasoline tanks at Taunggyi, hidden in the jungles by the enemy.

"The mobile units had practically run out of gasoline when they entered Taunggyi and we had some misgivings regarding their subsequent advance," said the officer. "It amused us greatly that we were able to advance from there on gasoline furnished by Chiang Kai-shek."

In no time the Japanese troops had charged into Laika where, again they captured more gasoline left by the fleeing enemy.

Thus, the Japanese troops were able to begin their attack on the formidable enemy positions in Kehsi Mansam by the night of the 24th.

"Kehsi Mansam was the enemy advance base for Lashio. The enemy had strongly fortified it," continued the officer. "We racked our brains to decide upon the way of attacking this base."

The veteran said that they decided to rush the enemy through their center under cover of night. But when the vanguards had passed, the enemy who had become aware of the Japanese tactics concentrated every available fire upon the Japanese troops. "Not a single truck came through without some bullet hits," added the officer.

"The sound of the rifle shots and the illuminated patterns made by the flying bullets composed a dramatic concert depicting a real night battle."

**Human Shield Formed**

Then he related how a subordinate soldier had constantly remained on a gasoline tank placed before him on the truck throughout the dash through the enemy's center. "When I asked him why he remained in such a dangerous position, he answered that he wanted thus to direct the enemy's bullets away from me," related the officer.

"Something hard arose in my throat when I saw his smiling face amidst the veritable hail of flying bullets," he said.

The Japanese troops dashed into Lashio "together with the fleeing enemy on the morning of the 29th," continued the officer. One group mopped up the remnants in the city and captured the railway station while another group captured the airfield.

By noon, they had complete control of the city, he said. Throughout the battle the commander of the unit had supervised the operations squatted in the middle of a road amidst the enemy's flying bullets and exploding shells. "At that time everyone from the commander down to the lowest rank and file united themselves as one body to charge into the enemy's base," he added.

Thus Lashio fell. With its fall the enemy in Mandalay began retreating. "Our comrade units lost no time in charging into Mandalay and we ourselves went southward," concluded the narrator.

## *Press Comments*

**Saturday, May 1**
**ASAHI—U.S. Labor Disputes**
**TOKYO SHIMBUN—Guidance for Enemy**

### U.S. Labor Disputes

ASAHI—Coal miners of Pennsylvania in United States, numbering 450,000 declared that they would go on strike, having been refused a raise of $2 a day in their pay. Disregarding President Roosevelt's mediation or threat, they have set the hour of strike for early this morning.

The United States Government is expected to invoke the President's wartime powers for armed breaking of the strike. As has happened in the case of many strikes in the past, the strong hand of the Government is likely to succeed to a large extent. But even if the Government action proves successful and the strike broken, that would not mean any settlement of the fundamental issue.

Labor disputes in America sharply declined with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia when the war sentiments of the people were at their height but since then there has been a gradual increase. The present coal mine dispute has attracted particular attention because the coal mining industry is of vital importance for other branches of industry, the number of workers involved is so large and the union is the most powerful in the country. And yet the dispute is only one of the growing number of disputes throughout the United States. Even if it sees an early settlement, that will not spell any dissolution of the general unrest in American industry and its world of labor or the unravelling of the labor tangle.

The whole wartime economic structure of the United States is being undermined by the threat of a frightful inflation, and the greater part of the labor disputes is fundamentally rooted in the menace to living that workers feel on account of the inflation. The Government is striving hard to fight the inflation and for this purpose it is exercising strict control over price and wages. But it happens that only the wages are being kept low and the prices are steadily going up. Thus the Government policy of armed suppression would only increase and intensify the unrest and misery of workers.

By now the entire American nation knows that the War of Greater East Asia was brought on by Roosevelt's war peddling policy. Although the American people are supporting his war policy once the war has broken out, they would stand it so long as the sacrifices are reduced to the minimum. It is doubtful whether they will find the game worth the candle if they must tremble for their very living in order to continue the meaningless struggle. It is this ideological weak point that is proving so fatal to America with its abundant resources and vast productive power. Labor disputes there in these circumstances will impair production, increase social unrest and severely disturb the ideological front.

### Guidance for Enemy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Inhumanity is a word that was used threadbare in the first Great War by the Allies and is now being used by the United States and Britain in the current war, as if humanitarianism were a monopoly of theirs. But what they exactly mean by humanity is difficult for us to understand.

We the people of the East understand by that term actions compatible with human nature, humaneness and benevolence. It is something we ourselves should be guided by and not something to impose on others.

But when we look at the actions of the United States and Britain in the current war, we receive the impression that they mean by humanity some sort of service which other nations must render them. For instance, the United States and Britain are employing Frenchmen, Poles, Africans, Indians, Australians, Chinese, Russians and many other races to carry on the war. It is clear that more foreign soldiers are at the front than Anglo-American troops. In the second place, they have attacked our hospital ships, distinctly marked with the Red Cross, on several occasions, sinking or damaging them. Thirdly, they have bombed the open cities of Paris, Berlin and

(Continued on Page 2)

## U.S. Miners Strike As Lewis Rejects Roosevelt's Order

### 450,000 Workmen Staging Walk-Out As Tiff Unsolved

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 30.—The 450,000 mine workers belonging to the American Mine Workers' Union will start a general strike at midnight, April 30 (Tokyo time, noon, May 1), as the walk-out of workers in Appalachian coal mines became inevitable with the rejection by President John Lewis of the American Mine Workers' Union of President Roosevelt's order to suspend strike, it is reported from Washington.

The strike that had already been started several days ago by workers at various coal mines has been rapidly spreading to other mines, and up to this morning, the striking workers are estimated at about 100,000.

**President John Lewis of the American Mine Workers' Union refused to comply with President Roosevelt's order to stop the striking of mine workers today.**

**His reply to the President said in substance as follows:**

**"The Mine Workers' Union desires its members to continue work during the continuation of the negotiation, as it wishes the settlement of the situation peacefully, but judging from the former attitude of mine owners, it is impossible to settle the trouble peacefully. Thus, the responsibility for the strike is on the side of the mine owners, and at the same time the National War Labor Board cannot evade its responsibility because it had made a premature and unfair decision."**

**Lewis Rejects Order**

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, finally rejected President Franklin Roosevelt's order to stop the coal miners' strike today and thus, the Government's attempt to suppress the strike by force has failed.

The situation has become very serious and it is now regarded impossible to avoid the strike of 450,000 mine workers. The number of strikers has already reached 80,000, and it is rapidly increasing.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, that the workers of the two mines in Pittsburg belonging to the American Federation of Labor decided tonight to ignore Roosevelt's advice to return to work and to continue their strike as the result of the voting they held yesterday.

**Snubs Roosevelt**

John L. Lewis

## BORNEO STRIDES LAUDED BY AOKI

### Asiatic Affairs Chief Astonished at Reconstruction Development

Domei

SHONAN, April 30.—Amazement at the exceedingly rapid progress made by Borneo during the last one year despite its poor material resources and comparatively low civilization was voiced by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who stopped off here again after his tour of inspection in North Borneo, in his interview today with local newspapermen.

"In spite of the fact that its standard of civilization is lower than that of other regions in the South and that it has only poor material for construction works, North Borneo has made a remarkable progress," declared Minister Aoki.

"Marked progress has been made especially in the field of education of native inhabitants. Japanese officers and men who have had experiences of teaching are coaching native teachers in the Japanese language, who, after mastering Japanese in a short period of several months, educate the native children. I received an exciting impression from the fact that the pupils in Borneo thus taught can now speak Japanese fluently and sing Japanese songs."

Meanwhile, Minister Aoki made a three-minute radio speech this evening from the Shonan Broadcasting Station, on his impressions of the Southern Regions:

"Yesterday," the visiting Minister stated, "I greeted the auspicious

(Continued on Page 2)

## People of F.I.C. Exhorted To Enhance Labor Spirit

Domei

SAIGON, April 30.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, on the occasion of May Day tomorrow, issued a statement yesterday urging the people of French Indo-China to strengthen their unity for the attainment of French Indo-China's reconstruction through enhancement of their spirit of labor, it was learned here today.

It is recalled that Marshal Philippe Petain, French Chief-of-State, three years ago appealed to the French nation to make May Day symbolic of unity among workers instead of an endless struggle among them.

In obedience to Petain's appeal, the French Indo-China Government since then has been constantly urging the workers and other classes in French Indo-China to understand the true significance of the spirit of labor.

## Decoux Leaving for Dalat

Domei

HANOI, April 30.—Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China will leave Hanoi for Dalat, the summer Government seat, on May 3. The Japanese Embassy, therefore, decided that Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Secretary-General Shigeru Kuriyama and other staff members will leave for Dalat in the middle of May.

## Hupeh Offers Nanking Huge Sum for Defense

Domei

NANKING, April 30.—Representing Hupeh Province, Kuei Ta-chung, chief of the Education Board of the Hupeh Provincial Government, today visited Nanking and made a monetary contribution of 1,500,000 yuan toward the national defense funds.

Reflecting the nation-wide enthusiasm for national defense, large sums have already been contributed to the National Government from various sources, it was learned.

The goal of monetary contributions to national defense funds set by the Hupeh Provincial Government at 1,000,000 yuan was exceeded by 500,000 yuan.

The national defense movement in Shanghai, Kwangtung, Chekiang and other provinces is gaining momentum and donations to national defense funds have been rapidly increasing daily since the entry of China in the War of Greater East Asia.

## DECISION SEEN TO ASK STALIN FOR SOLUTION

### Soviet-Polish Split Causes Much Activity In Britain, America

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The United States and Great Britain decided today to request Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union to open negotiations for solving the Soviet-Polish controversy, according to reports received here.

Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill held an important conference on this question with Cabinet Ministers last night that lasted until 3 o'clock this morning.

At the same time, the British Prime Minister talked with President Franklin Roosevelt over the international radio telephone several times during the day.

British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden also conferred with the United States Ambassador to England John G. Winant and Soviet Ambassador to London Ivan Maisky yesterday.

**Envoys See Stalin**

Domei

MOSCOW, April 30.—United States Ambassador to Moscow Admiral William Standley and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clarke Kerr to the Soviet Union conferred with Premier Josef Stalin today. The nature of the meeting is not known but it is believed that they held an important conference on the question of the Soviet Union's severance of diplomatic relations with the refugee Polish Government.

**Seen Stalin Protest**

Mainichi

SOFIA, April 29.—The severance of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Poland is not a mere problem that occurred between these two parties, but its importance rather lies in the fact that it served as an "arrow of protest" discharged by Premier Joseph Stalin against the Anglo-American post-war program of Europe, which they have loudly propagandized since the Casablanca Conference.

The conflict of opinion between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers over the disposal of the Polish affair dates back to last summer when British Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited Moscow and discussed the European post-war program with Premier Joseph Stalin. At that time Britain, instead of approving the Soviet demand for Poland 100 per cent, supported the refugee Polish regime to a certain degree and suggested the establishing of a Federated State of Polish and Czech people. While the Soviet Union, through direct negotiations with the refugee Czech regime, estranged the Poles and the Czechs, and upon seeing through the inevitability of the Anglo-American nations depending on the Soviets in preference to Poland because of their determined resistance against Germany, eventually severed diplomatic relations with Poland.

It should be noted that the British attempt to reorganize Sikorski's refugee regime and the Washington Government's indifferent attitude toward Poland, which was shown by American Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' statement of non-interference in the Soviet-Polish issue, have all served to prompt the recent Soviet action against Poland. At any rate, the United States and Britain have considerably lost their prestige by having allowed the Soviet Union to have her own way in

(Continued on Page 2)

## F.I.C. Honors Literateurs

Domei

HANOI, April 30.—The literary prize to be awarded for the first time in French Indo-China will be given to an Annamite, Pham Duy Khien and Michel Cresson, it was decided yesterday afternoon by the committee of judges.

Mr. Khien was selected as the winner of the first prize in recognition of his collection of short stories on Annamese and Chinese traditions, entitled "Legendes des Terress Serelines," while Mr. Cresson will be honored with the second prize on the merit of his work "Haute Region."

## GERMAN NAVY SINKS 2 SHIPS OFF BRITTANY

### 2 British Speed-Boats, 1 Destroyer Also Hit--3 Planes Shot Down

Domei

BERLIN, April 29.—With regard to the sea battle staged early yesterday morning in the Straits of Dover off Brittany between a German convoy and a British fleet, the Fuehrer's Headquarters today made the following statement:

"At daybreak on April 28, a German convoy encountered a numerically superior British naval squadron at the southern entrance to the Straits of Dover. The German warships protecting the transports immediately launched a severe attack against the enemy and sunk two enemy high-speed boats and severely damaged two other high-speed boats and one destroyer.

"One Reich coast guard boat, seeing the naval engagement from the distance, rushed to the rescue and subsequently inflicted severe damages on the enemy destroyers. In the course of the battle, two Reich vessels were lost and another one was damaged.

"On finding the crew of these German ships unable to take part in the fighting, the enemy attempted to capture them but was forced to retreat as the German crew members put up a stiff resistance with hand-grenades, automatic revolvers and rifles inflicting severe damages on the enemy. The convoy was again attacked by an enemy fighter-bomber formation during yesterday morning but its gunfire shot down three of the enemy planes."

**10 Ships Sunk**

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, April 30.—According to a communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today, German submarines raided anti-Axis transports in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean and sank 10 of them aggregating 53,000 tons and torpedoed a convoy of five vessels including one merchant vessel of the 20,000-ton class and damaged them beyond repair.

## FRANCE'S ROLE IN WAR AGAINST FOE DISCUSSED

### Laval Talks With Axis Heads at Berlin Meet

Domei

BERLIN, April 30.—France's role in the Axis Powers' holy war against Anglo-Saxon imperialism and Bolshevism has been discussed here at a conference of German, Italian and French delegates.

In this connection, the Reichsfuehrer's General Headquarters on Friday afternoon issued the following statement:

"Premier Pierre Laval of the Vichy Government on Thursday was received by Chancellor Adolf Hitler at his General Headquarters, in the presence of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Giuseppe Bastianini. At this conference, the representatives of the three nations showed a full understanding toward the various problems existing between Germany and Italy, and France.

"The conferees also carefully studied the role France is to play in the Axis Powers' fight against Anglo-American imperialism which is tied up with Bolshevism. Besides, the benefits and facilities France is entitled to gain out of discharging her duties were also taken up for discussion.

## Giraud Invites De Gaulle

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—General Henri Giraud of the rebel French forces in North Africa decided to meet rebel General Charles de Gaulle in conference at Algiers and sent a formal invitation to General de Gaulle at London to visit North Africa, it is reported from Algiers.

## Envoy Tani to Leave For Nanking May 10

**Masayuki Tani, former Foreign Minister and newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China, is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Nanking on about May 10, it was revealed by Domei. It is understood that he will be accompanied by Ichiro Ohta, new Counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking.**

## TERROR GRIPS CHIANG'S ARMY

### Confusion in Upper Ranks Vividly Told By Captured Officers

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTHERN TAHSING MOUNTAINS, April 30.—A story of utter confusion and hopeless disorder in the Chungking army was revealed by three captured enemy officers, Colonel Hsieh Ming-wu, 51 years old, of the former new 5th Army, Colonel Tu Ching-po, 35 years old, chief of the field hospital to the 40th Army and Lieutenant-Colonel Tan Chi-chi of the 45th Division of the 27th Army under the 24th Group Army, at a certain war prisoners' camp during an exclusive question-and-answer interview with a Domei correspondent.

Question: "What were the movements of the leading commanding officers during the present campaign?"

**Terrified by Raids**

Answer: "General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Group Army, who had his headquarters at Sanching village near Linhsien was in constant fear of the Japanese advance. Every time he heard of a Japanese air raid, he dared not walk alone, but would flee this way and that way, being carried on the back of his subordinates.

"Upon being informed of the commencement of the present Japanese campaign, Sun Tien-ying, and other high officers of the newly organized 5th Army called an emergency council and voted to join the peace front, taking this as a grand opportunity.

Ma Fa-wu, commander of the 40th Army abandoned the stronghold of Linhsien and his army received a crushing blow at the hands of the Japanese Forces.

"The various units of the 27th Army commanded by Liu Chin were forced under heavy pressure of Japanese attacks to abandon Lingchwan and other important strongholds. This fact constituted

(Continued on Page 2)

## Chiang's Party in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 29.—A party of 32 engineers from Chungking reached Washington, the United States Economic War Bureau announced today, according to reports from Washington.

These Chungking engineers will be detailed to various important factories throughout the country for two years to study American manufacturing industry.

The United States Economic War Bureau will guide their study which will cover electric, oil, metal and mining industries.

## Seeks More Aid From U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 30.—Though Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt is visiting Washington at present, it is not known on what mission he went there and various different rumors are in circulation.

However, according to reports reaching here from Melbourne, he is exchanging views with the Washington authorities respecting the supply of labor from the United States to Australia.

## U.S. IMPERIALISTIC AIMS WORRY MEXICAN PEOPLE

### Economic Woes Add To Growing Unrest

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 29.—With national economy heading toward poverty since Mexico's entry into the war, the dissatisfaction of the Mexican people is growing, while, more recently, signs of unrest over America's imperialistic ambition have become evident among the public, it is reported from Mexico.

To alleviate such an uneasy atmosphere prevalent among the people, President Manuel Avila Camacho declared today in his message that war has caused serious economic difficulties to the Mexican people but that they must face those difficulties with patriotic determination.

In the meantime, the growing ambition of the United States to dominate the world is presenting a source of worry and unrest to the Mexican people. In a joint conference of various political parties recently held in connection with the Roosevelt-Camacho interview, one of the conferees openly warned against the imperialistic tendency which has recently become more manifest in the United States.

He said that the remarks recently uttered by Henry Luce, editor of the magazines, Time and Life, and Colonel Robert McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, are representative of the imperialistic influences in the United States.

# AMITY PREVAILS IN KWANGCHOW

## Inhabitants Cooperating With Japanese--Trade Prospects Good

Domei

HONGKONG, April 30.—The inhabitants of the Kwangchow Bay area and the Leichow Peninsula are fully cooperating with the Japanese Forces in a constructive manner and whatever futile movement engineered by the Chungking troops does not constitute any problem, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to South China declared in a press interview on April 27 aboard the ship on which he returned to Canton today.

The Commander-in-Chief was on an inspection tour of Kwangchow Bay and the Leichow Peninsula.

"Owing to close collaboration," he said, "between the Japanese Forces and the French authorities in the Kwangchow Bay area, everything is progressing in such a satisfactory manner as to preclude any possibility, either now or in the future, of troublesome questions arising."

The Commander-in-Chief also stated that although it will take some time before the Leichow Peninsula can be placed on a self-sustaining basis, the industrial development of the Peninsula can be greatly accelerated by shifting some of the light industries in Kwangtung Province to the Peninsula.

"It is obvious," he declared, "trade between Hainan Island and the Leichow Peninsula will be greatly increased in the near future for geographical reasons."

### Visits Kwangchow Area

Domei

CANTON, April 30.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in South China, who has been on an inspection tour in the Kwangchow Bay area and Leichow Peninsula, returned here by sea this afternoon accompanied by his staff.

## Borneo Strides Lauded by Aoki

(Continued From Page 1)

occasion of Tencho-Setsu at Kuching, North Borneo, where I saw Rising Sun flags hoisted at the doors of all houses and heard the native pupils sing Kimigayo and the song celebrating Tencho-Setsu. I received a pleasant surprise from such new aspects of Borneo.

"Such a remarkable progress is simply due to the untold efforts exerted by the authorities of the local Japanese Military Administration and I, as a compatriot on the home front, tender my heart-felt gratitude to them."

### Aoki Visits Hospitals

Domei

SHONAN, April 30.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who is here on an inspection tour, visited the Army and Navy hospitals this morning to inquire after wounded soldiers and sailors.

At the Army hospital, Minister Aoki was received by the head, who gave him details regarding the conditions in the hospital. He then visited the wounded soldiers thanking them for their services rendered to the country and told them that the home front was prepared for a successful prosecution of the current war. He also presented them with gifts.

Leaving the Army hospital at 11 a.m. Minister Aoki went to the Navy hospital on a similar mission.

## Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

many others, killing or maiming utterly helpless non-combatants. Now these actions on the part of the Americans and British, from their point of view, are probably not inhuman at all.

The massacres they perpetrated in China, India, the Philippines and the southern Asiatic countries give us an insight into the Anglo-American psychology. While their religious or women's organizations are hysterically crying: "Humanity!", their guns have fired explosives of wanton slaughter and their bloodshot eyes and jeering faces flushed with the lust for blood should not be forgotten. It is we who will preach humanity to Roosevelt and Churchill, futile as it is likely to be, because it is a bit too thick to have them impose humanitarian services on others and have them kill right and left because they are not pleased with the latter.

When any person wishes to preach humanity, let him first observe it as his guidance in life. We of the East have been taught to do so from infancy. When Japan called the China Affair a holy war, the Army and Government alike pledged to observe the principles of humanity. One can well imagine the enormous technical difficulties of picking out and destroying only such elements and facilities as were hostile to us amid the criss-crossing foreign rights and interests. But we surmounted these difficulties and our hand has remained entirely untainted by any act of inhumanity. The foundation of President Wang Ching-wei's principle of living or dying together with us was born from his belief in our humanity.

It is not as if any means will be justified by victory. A war must be won nobly if it is to be a noble victory. To win righteously is the greatest victory. Our lecture will certainly be lost on the United States and Britain, but we could not help making it in view of the too glaring disparity between their claims and their professions.

Joins Upper House

Michio Yuzawa

## Yuzawa Appointed To House of Peers

**Michio Yuzawa, former Home Minister, became on Friday a Member of the House of Peers by Imperial Appointment, to fill the seat vacated by the appointment of Hachisaburo Hirao, former Education Minister and a Member of the House of Peers by Imperial Appointment, as a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Yuzawa it may be recalled, rendered distinguished services to the State as Home Vice-Minister at the time when the Tojo Cabinet was formed and later as Home Minister till he resigned from his post with the recent Cabinet reshuffle. He contributed much to the realization of the Tokyo Metropolis system, reform of the city, town and village system and to the renovation of the Diet. His appointment as a member of the House of Peers is understood to be a reward for his meritorious services.**

## Decision Seen To Ask Stalin For Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

the Soviet-Polish affair despite the fact that Poland is one of their allies.

### Outside Nations Now Wary

All the British newspapers on Tuesday declared that the present affair is an indication of German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' victory. A diplomatic commentator of the London Times, in his diplomatic comment of the same date, expressed profound regret toward the Soviet-Polish affair and at the same time requested the British Government to do its best to settle the incident. Meanwhile, the Daily Telegraph opined: "Unless the present affair is speedily settled, various European nations will undoubtedly remain in the Axis camp."

Ever since the Casablanca conference, the United States and Britain, on the pretext of protecting such minor European nations as Finland, Bulgaria and Rumania from the menace of Bolshevism, have frantically maneuvered to drag them into their own camp. However, the latest Anglo-American attitude in the Soviet-Polish conflict has apparently given them an impression that they are untrustworthy, and that they should side with the Axis camp in the future.

Italian Premier Benito Mussolini was quick in grasping this delicate situation, and he lost no time in pointing out the prevailing situation to both the Hungarian Prime Minister and Chancellor Adolf Hitler. And Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, too, in careful deliberation of the matter with Premier Benito Mussolini, took the trouble of explaining the situation to all the executive chiefs of various Balkan States on the occasion of their recent visits to Berlin.

All in all, it can be said that the Washington and London Government authorities are now extremely embarrassed over the Soviet action taken toward Poland, which obviously denies the existence of the refugee Polish regime.

## Wang Felicitates Hitler

Domei

NANKING, May 1.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China on the occasion of May Day today, dispatched a cable of felicitations to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, it was disclosed here today.

# TERROR GRIPS CHIANG'S ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

the fatal cause of the present defeat.

Question: "How was the equipment of the 24th Group Army?"

Answer: "The 24th Group Army which is controlled by the Hopeh-Chahar War Zone is organized generally by the armies affiliated with Chiang Kai-shek's army. Chiang Ting-wen, supreme commander of the War Zone, is concurrently supreme commander of the First War Zone. However, the Hopeh-Chahar War Zone is considerably inferior in quality to the First War Zone.

"Of the units of the 24th Group Army, the 27th Army under the direct command of the Chungking regime is best equipped and rationed. Last year, the 27th Army was provided with 1,500,00 yuan per month as war expenses, while the newly-organized 5th Army was given only 320,000 yuan."

### Got Scanty Supplies

"The supply of ammunition and other war material was sufficient for the 27th Army, but the 5th Army was forced to satisfy itself with a scanty supply.

"There were no visible conflicts between the armies under the direct command of the Chungking regime and other allied forces. However, it cannot be denied that there is an undercurrent of conflict and dissension. The animosity of the mixed armies toward Chiang is deep rooted."

Question: "What are your feelings toward New China and the regime?"

Answer: "We were attached to the Chungking regime because of a sense of racial heroism. However, the National Government of China under President Wang Ching-wei participated in the War of Greater East Asia to liberate East Asiatic races. In other words, the Nanking Government put into practice what we sought from the Chungking regime in vain.

"With the Nanking Government's participation in the war against the Anglo-American countries, Chiang came to be called the traitor of China.

"Through the retrocession of extraterritorial rights and the return of concessions by Japan, we have come to understand Japan's true intention to respect China's independence and integrity.

"As the result of the recent Japanese operation, we became war prisoners. War prisoners as we are, we wish for the rise of a new China.

"From now on, we will go ahead for the construction of a new China as members of the Greater East Asiatic races."

## Filipinos Revive Sipa, Ancient National Game

Domei

MANILA, April 23.—For the purpose of reviving the national Filipino sport, Sipa Game, a Sipa Society has been established in Legaspi with the first city-wide contest scheduled to be held on the first Sunday in May in the Legaspi Market Square.

Sampei Oki, Japanese manager of a local shipyard, was one of the main organizers of this new Society, and already two Sipa teams have been organized in his shipyard which are training earnestly for the coming contest.

Sipa is a purely Oriental style game in which the contestants kick a ball made of rattan among them. Adeptness of the legs and a good sense of balance of the body is required to play the game and the beauty of a ballet dancer is shown by the more skillful players in their movements.

It was the national sport of the Filipinos before the Americans came to rule over them and even after the Americans came, former President of the Philippines, Manuel L. Quezon, tried earnestly to revive it but was unable to overcome the subsidized rivalry of the American sports.

Mr. Oki, one of the chief supporters of the new game, hopes to succeed where his predecessors failed. He says that the local game resembles closely a similar game which was popular in Japan during the Heian period from about the ninth century to the twelfth.

# Prolific Mothers of Kamanohata Average Nine Children Per Family

Seven kilometers southwest of Nakagawa Station on the Ou main line in Yamagata Prefecture lies the village of Kamanohata, which may well be termed the healthiest spot in Japan—a village where rosy-cheeked, robust children frolic, averaging the remarkable number of nine to a family. In concert with the national health movement which will be started throughout Japan from today, a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent visited Kamanohata, a village of 21 households, which boasts a child population of 199, to get some sidelights on the hows and whys the villagers were so healthy and prolific.

Kamanohata seems to have been first settled in by some defeated warriors at the time of the fall of Osaka Castle about 350 years ago, which presumably accounts for the fact that so many of the families have the surname of Osaka. The village owns rice paddies covering 16 chobu, farms 14 chobu and 120 chobu of wooded land. Self-maintaining and self-sufficient, the village nestles in peaceful contentment and abundance on top of a gently sloping hill.

"In this village a small-sized woman bears from seven to eight children, while the more strongly built usually have from 11 to 12 children. The babies are all extremely healthy. The mothers do not show the slightest signs of exhaustion and their cheeks are as rosy as in their girlhood days," Nurse Sada Kimura of the village office explained.

The head of the village Teiji Osaka then remarked, "It is just as Nurse Kimura says. In this village, unless a woman has at least 10 children she cannot consider herself a full-fledged wife. We need soldiers in the war and by bearing and raising strong healthy children we are doing our duty to our country."

The Ministry of Welfare dispatched an expert a year before last to Kamanohata to probe into the reasons for large and healthy families, and although no conclusions have yet been published, it would seem that exemption of women from strenuous manual labor and the nutritious food from the community kitchen are accountable in a large measure for the excellent results. Then, the factor of early marriages in the village, men at the average age of 20 and women at 18, is also responsible for the large families.

"In the one year and four months that I have been here," continued Nurse Kimura, "there have been 21 births and not one baby lost. The fact that women are very well treated in this village is, of course, a big reason for healthy babies, but in addition to this the matters of nutrition and dwelling seem to be very conducive to health."

Healthy mother, healthy children—these words seem to be the unqualified truth in the building up of strong and healthy nationals. The actual facts of the Kamanohata village furnish irrefutable arguments to the words "strong nationals from strong mothers."

## British Forces Smashed By Axis in Tebourba Area

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, April 30.—The British Eighth Army under the command of Lieutenant-General K. M. Anderson, launched a large-scale offensive in the Tebourba sector, northeast of Medjez el Bab on April 27 but the Axis forces crushed the enemy forces in a severe counter-offensive, completely frustrating their attempt to penetrate Axis positions, according to German information available here.

In the same offensive, the British army used large tank corps and, moreover, had prepared powerful reserve forces to protect them. The Germans, however, in a furious counter-offensive, cut off the British attacking corps from the troops in the rear and almost completely annihilated them. The German forces, moreover, drove back the remaining enemy corps to the line five kilometers away from the point where they had started their offensive.

## Brazilian Ships Controlled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 29.—The Director of Economic Mobilization of Brazil announced today that the entire coast-wise shipping of Brazil has been placed under his control, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro.

This step was taken because of the acute shortage of foodstuffs due to the dearth of bottoms and also as the supply of sugar has become seriously limited.

## Rites Held for Japanese Who Outwitted Yankees

Memorial services were held at the Honganji Temple in Tsukiji at 2 p.m. yesterday, for Shigemi Nakajima, who was scalded to death by American soldiers at the Davao Internment Camp December 20, 1941, when he frustrated American plans to poison the 16,000 Japanese internees there.

The American soldiers on guard duty, upon learning that the Japanese Forces had landed on the Philippines, were driven mad and planned to poison the Japanese in the camp.

At that time young Nakajima was with nine other internees on mess duty. How he learned of the devilish plan of the Americans is yet unkown, but he immediately warned all the internees, to save them just in time. Soon afterward he was seized by the American soldiers and scalded to death.

The memorial services were attended by many people including Shigemi's parents, who came from Tamba, Nara Prefecture.


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# U.S. GRABS MORE LANDS TO IRE SOVIET, BRITAIN

## Action in Middle East Starts New Dissension

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, April 28.—The recent occupation of several important points extending from Iran Bay to the Caspian Sea by General Connally, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in Iran, without notifying and obtaining the understanding of either Britain or Iran, has further stimulated the conflict among the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

Moreover, with the questions of food supply distribution and troop reinforcements, the situation has become extremely difficult.

According to reports reaching here from Ankara, a conference of the three nations concerned was proposed at the suggestion of Britain and a military conference was opened at Teheran on Monday.

However at the meeting, President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy, Harley to the Middle East criticized both Britain and the Soviet Union declaring, "The division of Iran by Britain and the Soviet Union entirely ignores the United States. In disposing of the oil fields in Iran, protection of American interests should be guaranteed."

As General Connally also endorsed Harley's view, the conference is reported to have ended in a great confusion without gaining any practical result.

## Army Air Units Attack Yunnan-I In Surprise Visit

(Continued From Page 1)

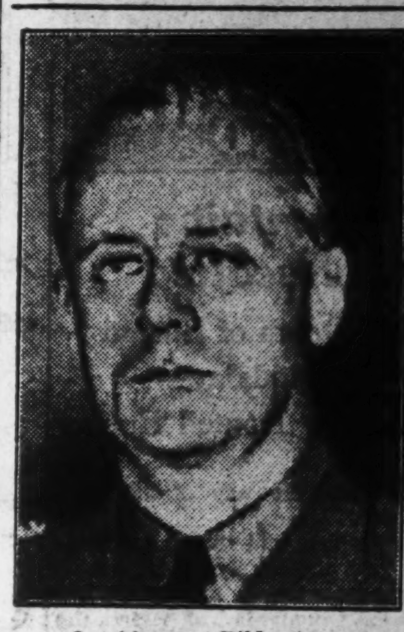
having given full expression to the spirit of the National Government of China.

"Meanwhile, one of our units, which caught a strong unit under Li Sen-chou's command in the southeastern section of Tangshan, achieved the glorious results of killing more than 1,000 enemy troops, taking captive 300 troops and capturing heavy trench mortars and many other arms.

"Especially, against the Chungking air force and the American air force in China seeking a chance for air raiding our mainland, our Army Air Units mass-raided Lingling on April 24, shooting down three of the enemy planes in a terrific aerial combat and crushing another on the ground. Another air unit heavily successfully attacked the enemy advance air base at Kienou. On April 29 Japanese planes pounded Lingling again and smashed two enemy planes on the ground.

"Thus, forestalling the enemy air force, our side has been operating to secure an unshakable control of the air and closely watching the future move of the enemy, thereby making it impossible for the enemy air force to stage even stealthy activities."

Half Century Passed



Joachim von Ribbentrop

## 50th Birthday Feted By von Ribbentrop

Domei

**BERLIN, April 30.—All Berlin newspapers highly praised his past achievements as German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop celebrated his 50th birthday today. Von Ribbentrop became the German Foreign Minister in February, 1939, but in the first European war fought as a young officer. Later he entered business activity. It was in 1934 that he joined the National Socialist Party, and since then made a brilliant record for himself and for Germany. In 1936 he served for a time as German Ambassador to London.**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Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 232, 258.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 203, 403, 2607, 3859, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64844.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5360.
KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.


## Kishi to Inspect Mines

With the object of inspecting vital industrial plants and mines in the Yamaguchi and northern Kyushu districts, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi left Tokyo at 3 p.m. on Friday. He is expected to return to the capital on May 11.

## Cyprus Island Raided

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 30.—An air raid alarm was sounded in the British base in Cyprus Island yesterday for the first time since the beginning of the present war and of the attacking planes one was shot down, according to reports from Cairo.


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Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: SHOICHI KAWAMURA